Bringing History Into Accord With the Facts in the Tradition of Dr. Harry Elmer Barnes

THE BARNES REVIEW

A JOURNAL OF POLITICALLY INCORRECT HISTORY

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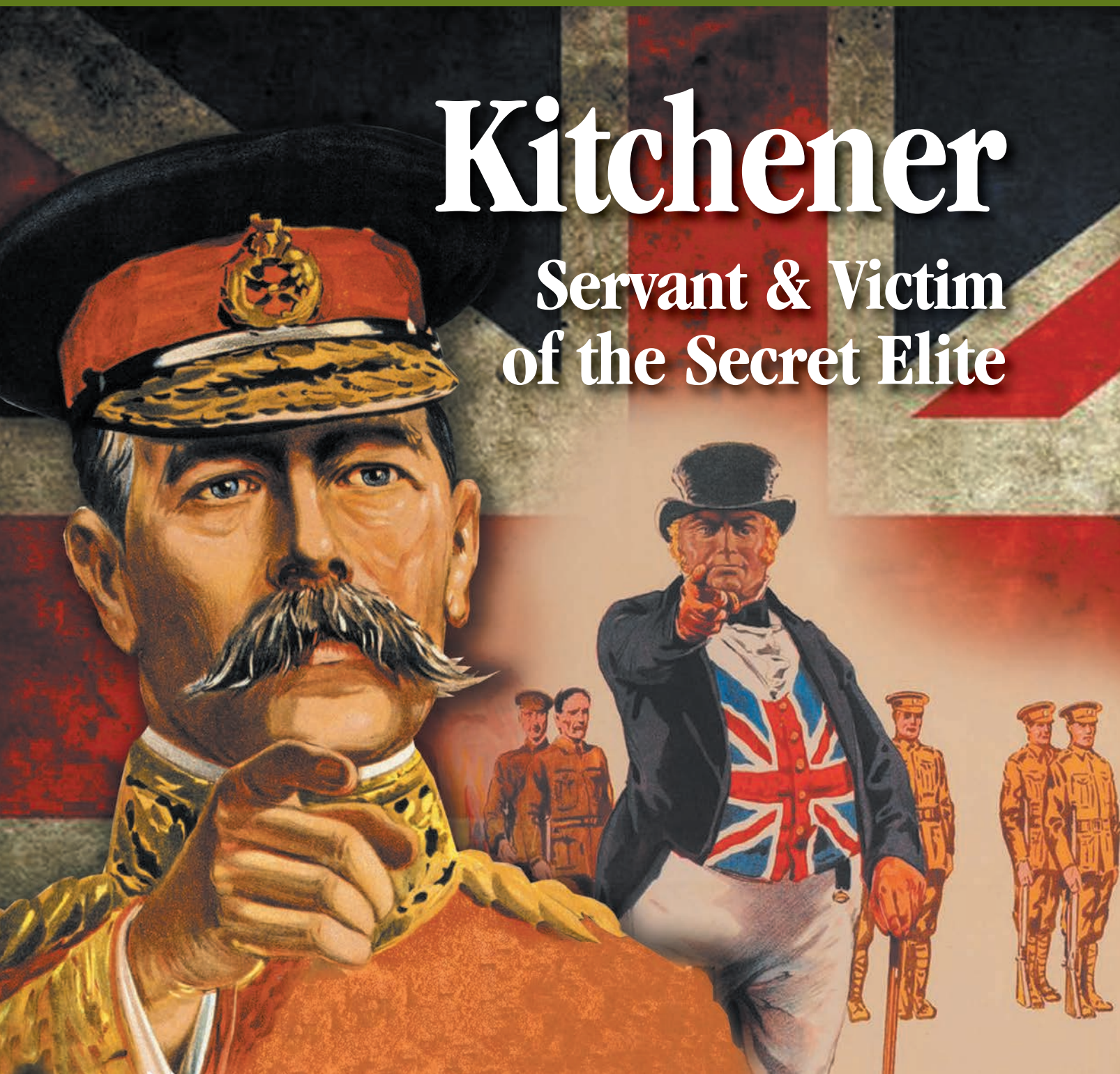


Kitchener

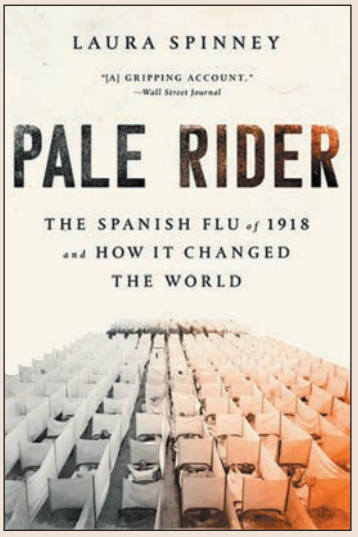
Servant & Victim of the Secret Elite

Pale Rider

The Spanish Flu of 1918 and How it Changed the World

In 1918, the Italian-Americans of New York, the Yupik of Alaska and the Persians of Mashed had almost nothing in common except for a virus—one that triggered the worst pandemic of modern times and had a decisive effect on the history of the 20th century. . . .

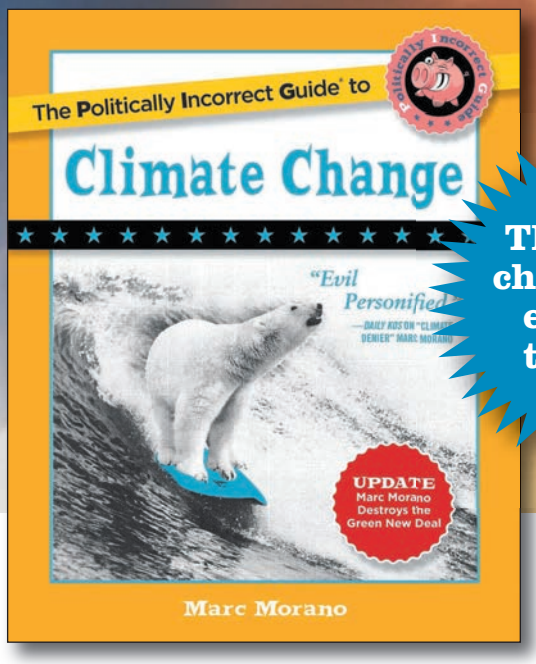
With a death toll of between 50 and 100 million people and a global reach, the Spanish flu of 1918–1920 was the worst human disaster, not only of the 20th century but possibly in all of recorded history. And yet, in our popular conception, it exists largely as a footnote to World War I. Why did this virus not kill the elderly or the young, but instead seemed to target the healthiest segment of the population—18-to-50-year-olds? What did we learn about pandemics? What happened to the millions of children who were left as orphans? Are there lessons for today in that global experience?



In ***Pale Rider: The Spanish Flu of 1918 and How it Changed the World,*** Laura Spinney recounts the story of an overlooked pandemic, tracing it from Alaska to Brazil, from Persia to Spain, and from South Africa to Russia. Telling the story from the point of view of those who lived through it, she shows how the pandemic was shaped by the interaction of a virus and the humans it encountered—and how this devastating natural experiment put both the ingenuity and the vulnerability of humans to the test. It affected the ultra-rich and the poorest of the poor, from the tip of South America to the frigid tundra of Siberia—seemingly no continent, no nation, no state, no region, no culture, no race, no square inch of the globe remained unaffected.

Drawing on the latest research in history, virology, epidemiology, psychology and economics, Spinney narrates a catastrophe that changed humanity for decades to come, and continues to make itself felt today. In the process, she demonstrates that the Spanish flu was as significant—if not more so—as two world wars in shaping the modern world; in disrupting, and often permanently altering, global politics, race relations, family structures, medicine, religion and the arts.

Pale Rider (softcover, 352 pages, #864, ***$20*** plus $5 S&H inside the U.S.) is available from THE BARNES REVIEW (TBR), P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.



The climate change scare ends with this book!

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change

Updated to include a new section on the Green New Deal!

Less freedom, more regulation, higher costs: Make no mistake: Those are the surefire consequences of the modern global warming campaign waged by political and cultural elites, who have long ago abandoned fact-based science for dramatic fellmongering in order to push increased central planning.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change by Marc Morano gives a voice—backed by statistics, real-life stories and incontrovertible evidence—to the millions of "deplorable" Americans skeptical about the multibillion-dollar "climate change" complex, whose claims have time and time again been proven wrong.

We think we know all about "climate change," but did you know:

- The world is spending $1 billion per day to prevent global warming.
- A UN scientist has said that the oft-quoted "97% consensus" on global warming was pulled from thin air.
- Climate policies are crushing the world's poor.
- The Paris Climate Accord would theoretically postpone "global warming" by four years—and cost $100 trillion.
- Climate change has been blamed for prostitution, barroom brawls and airplane turbulence.
- Climate change activists say we should protect our kids—by not having them!

Meanwhile . . .

- Recent "hottest year" claims are based on statistically meaningless year-to-year differences.
- Major hurricane landfalls in the United States have declined over the last 140 years.
- F3 or larger tornadoes have been in decline since the 1970s.
- Antarctica is actually gaining ice.
- Carbon dioxide levels today are 10 times lower than in some past ice ages.
- Much, much more in an enjoyable illustrated format packed with REAL science, not elite propaganda.

The Politically Incorrect Guide to Climate Change, softcover, 200 pages, updated 2018, #856, *$24* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

NEW BOOK JUST ARRIVED AT TBR BOOK CLUB!

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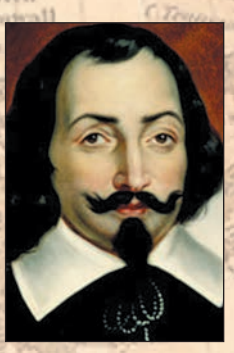
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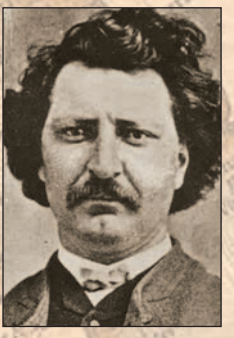
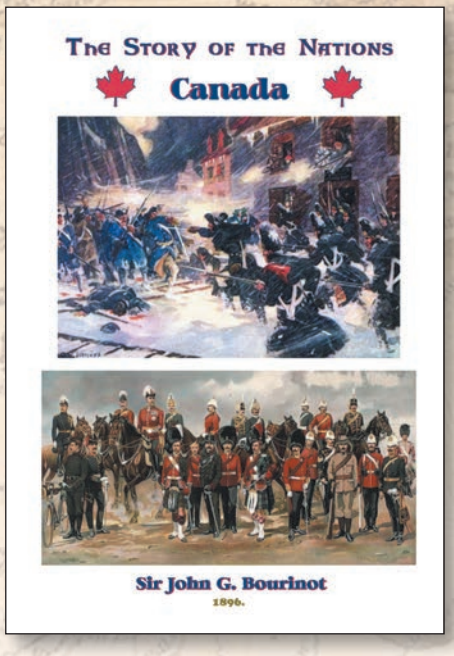
CARLETON


RIEL

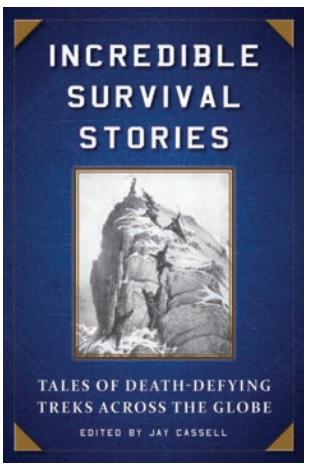
The Story of the Nations
Canada



Here is the uncensored history of Canada without the political correctness. Written in 1896 by Sir John G. Bourinot, the book covers the dominion of Canada from ocean to ocean, the dawn of discovery in Canada from 1497 to 1525; how a Breton sailor discovers Canada and its great river system (1534-1536), the period from Jacques Cartier to Dugua De Monts (1540-1603); the period of French occupation of Acadia and the foundation of Port Royal (1608-1635); the gentlemen adventurers in Acadia (1614-1677); the Canadian Indians and the Iroquois—their organization, character and customs; convents and hospitals, Ville Marie, martyred missionaries, the victorious Iroquois, the hapless Hurons (1635-1652); the years of gloom, the king comes to the rescue of Canada, the humbling of the Iroquois (1652-1667); Canada as a royal province, church and state (1603-1759); the period of exploration and discovery—priests, fur traders and Coureurs de Bois in the West (1634-1687); France in the Valley of the Mississippi (1672-1687); Canada and Acadia—from Frontenac to the Treaty of Utrecht (1672-1715); Acadia and Ile Royale—from the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle (1713-1748); the prelude for the struggle for dominion in the great valleys of North America (1748-1756); English reverses and French victories, the fall of Louisburg and Fort Duquesne (1756-1758); the struggle for the Valley of the St. Lawrence, Canada won by Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham (1759-1763); a period of transition, Pontiac's War, the Quebec Act (1760-1774); the American Revolution, the invasion of Canada, the death of Montgomery (1774-1783); the coming of the Loyalists (1783-1791); foundation of the new provinces and the establishment of representative institutions (1792-1812); the War of 1812; patriotism of the Canadians grows; political strife and rebellion (1815-1840); responsible government and its results, the Federal Union, relations between the United States and Canada (1839-1867); the end of the rule of the fur traders, acquisition of the Northwest, the formation of Manitoba, Riel's Rebellions—the Indians (1670-1885); British Columbia and Prince Edward Island enter the Union, national events since 1867, makers of the Dominion (1867-1891); Canada as a nation, material and intellectual development, political rights; the desires of French Canada.

Softcover, 463 pages, scores of illustrations, #865, *$26* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Outside U.S. add $25 S&H. Send payment to above address or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Visit www.BarnesReview.com.

Incredible Survival Stories: Tales of Death-Defying Treks Across the Globe



By Jay Cassell and Veronica Alvarado. Scale the world's highest peaks, plunge to the depths of the ocean, wade through the dense jungles of the Amazon, and cross every terrain in between in *Incredible Survival Stories*. Featuring over a dozen firsthand accounts from celebrated explorers and adventurers, this collection includes some of the most perilous accounts of man versus nature ever to be penned. Prepare to be amazed, as within these pages you'll:

- Join Theodore Roosevelt's standoff with a ferocious African lion;
- Fight in the heat of battle with Gen. Ulysses S. Grant;
- Battle a sandstorm in the Gobi Desert with Sven Hedin;
- Discover uncharted American territory with Lewis and Clark;
- Follow Ernest Shackleton's perilous Antarctic voyage;
- Circumnavigate the globe with Sir Francis Drake; and
- Tag along on more than a dozen amazing adventures!

With more than three dozen photographs and illustrations that help bring these astounding tales to life, *Incredible Survival Stories* is a must-have for every armchair adventurer and aspiring explorer!

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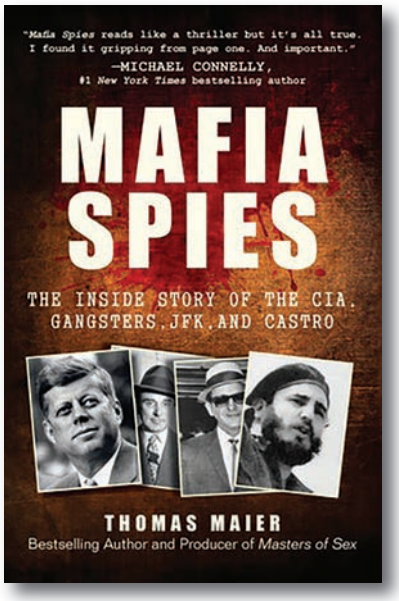
MAFIA SPIES

The Inside Story of the CIA, Gangsters, JFK & Castro


"Mafia Spies reads like a thriller but it's all true. I found it gripping from page one. And important."
—MICHAEL CONNELLY,
#1 New York Times bestselling author
MAFIA SPIES
THE INSIDE STORY OF THE CIA, GANGSTERS, JFK, AND CASTRO
THOMAS MAIER
Bestselling Author and Producer of Masters of Sex

From bestselling author Thomas Maier comes a true story of espionage and mobsters, based on the infamous "JFK files." From Vegas to Miami to Havana, *Mafia Spies* exposes the shocking connections between the CIA, the mob and Sinatra's Rat Pack—with new revelations and details. *Mafia Spies* is the definitive account of America's most remarkable espionage plots ever—with CIA agents, mob hitmen, blackmail, presidential indiscretion and James Bond-like killing devices together in a top-secret mystery full of surprise twists and deadly intrigue.

In the early 1960s, two top gangsters—Johnny Roselli and Sam Giancana—were hired by the CIA to kill Cuba's communist leader Fidel Castro, only to wind up murdered themselves amidst Congressional hearings and a national debate about the John F. Kennedy assassination.

Mafia Spies revolves around the outlaw friendship of these two mob buddies and their fascinating world of CIA spies, fellow Mafioso in Chicago, Cuban exile commandos in Miami, beautiful Hollywood starlets, famous entertainers like Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Peter Lawford and Sammy Davis Jr. in Las Vegas, Castro's own spies in Havana and his double agents hidden in Florida, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover's FBI snooping, and the John Kennedy administration's "Get Castro" obsession in Washington, D.C.

Thomas Maier is among the first to take full advantage of the 2017-2018 release by the National Archives of the long-suppressed JFK files, many of which deal with the CIA's top-secret anti-Castro operation in Florida and Cuba. With new investigative findings, *Mafia Spies* is a spy exposé, murder mystery and shocking true story that recounts America's foray into the foreign assassination business—a tale with profound impact for today's Trump era. Who killed Roselli and Giancana—and why wasn't Castro assassinated despite the CIA's many clandestine efforts? Find out in this real-life spy thriller that helps explain how the CIA and the Mob worked together to knock out "unwanted" national leaders and give U.S. intelligence "culpable deniability" for these brutal murders.

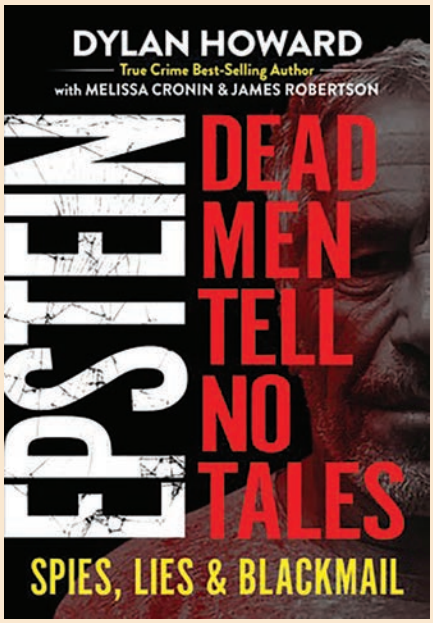
Hardback, 424 pages, #861, *$28* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. You may also order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

A story ripped straight from today's headlines . . .

EPSTEIN

DEAD MEN TELL NO TALES

This is—for the first time—the full and unedited story behind the sick life and mysterious death of Jeffrey Epstein that is being called one of the most significant scandals in American history. He was the billionaire financier and close confidant of presidents, prime ministers, movie stars and British royalty; the mysterious self-made man who rose from blue-collar Brooklyn to the heights of luxury. But while he was flying around the world on his private jet and hosting lavish parties at his private island in the Caribbean, he was also secretly masterminding an international child sex ring—one that may have involved the richest and most influential men in the world. The conspiracy of corruption was an open secret for decades. And then, it all came crashing down.



After his arrest on sex-trafficking charges, it seemed Epstein's darkest secrets would finally see the light. But hopes for true justice were shattered when he was found dead in his cell at the Metropolitan Correctional Center, New York. The verdict: suicide. The timing: convenient, to say the least. Now, *Epstein: Dead Men Tell No Tales* by Dylan Howard, Melissa Cronin and James Robertson delivers bombshell new revelations, uncovers how Epstein abused hundreds of underage girls at his mansions in Palm Beach and Manhattan … all while entertaining the world's most powerful men—including powerful politicians, princes—and even U.S. presidents.

• How much was known about his perversions, and did they take part?

• How might they have helped him to continue his abuse—and to escape justice for it?

• What responsibility might they have for his sudden, shocking death?

• And is there a shocking global spy and blackmail story at the heart of the scandal?

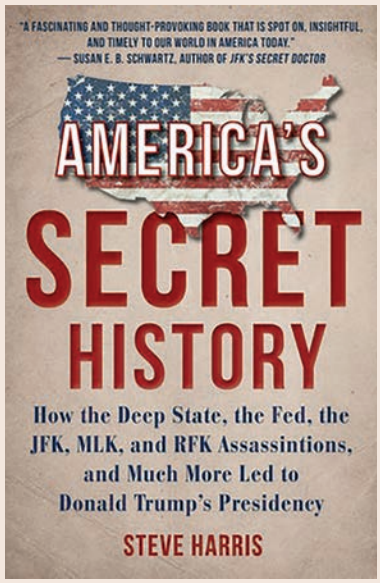
The answers to these questions and more are explored in *Epstein: Dead Men Tell No Tales*, with groundbreaking new reporting, never-before-seen court files and interviews with new witnesses and confidants.

Combining the very best investigative reporting from three highly respected investigative journalists—who have been covering the case for close to a decade—this book has already sent shockwaves through the highest levels of the establishment.

Softcover, 232 pages, #859, ***$23*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. (Outside the U.S. email Sales@BarnesReview.org for S&H.) Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call TBR toll free at 1-877-773-9077, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

America's Secret History

How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK and RFK Assassinations and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency


"A FASCINATING AND THOUGHT-PROVOKING BOOK THAT IS SPOT ON, INSIGHTFUL, AND TIMELY TO OUR WORLD IN AMERICA TODAY."
— SUSAN E. B. SCHWARTZ, AUTHOR OF JFK'S SECRET DOCTOR
AMERICA'S
SECRET
HISTORY
How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK, and RFK Assassintions, and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency
STEVE HARRIS

"In this important book, Steve Harris reminds us that history is always written by the victors, and the narratives doled out to the public are often laughable disinformation. Harris covers the history of false flags, which go back to "Remember the *Maine*" in 1898, and even covers the important and largely forgotten research unearthed by Norman Dodd for the Reece Committee in the 1950s. This book is especially timely now, in the era of Donald Trump and the massive divide over his personality. The real history of America, as Harris reminds us in this book, makes Trump's real or imagined offenses seem like child's play in comparison."

—Donald Jeffries
Author of four bestselling books including *Hidden History: An Exposé of Modern Crimes, Conspiracies, and Cover-Ups in American Politics*

Here's the truth behind some of the biggest secrets in American history—secrets the Deep State really doesn't want anybody to know!

America's Secret History presents an undistorted picture of the history of the United States. Never in one volume have so many unknown facts that disprove America's mainstream history books been brought together in a cohesive historical context, all based on verifiable information.

Utilizing the little-known 1953 Reece Committee revelations of the House of Representatives, the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Ford foundations have systematically controlled education and the high-level appointees to the U.S. State Department for the last century with the full knowledge and approval of the United States government.

• Conclusive proof that there has been one attempted *coup d'etat*, and three successful peaceful coups in America's history, and that all were obvious Deep State initiatives to mold the government into its intended purposes and remove men who stood in the way.

• Twenty-six people own the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world (almost four billion people in 2020). *America's Secret History* shows how the Deep State, the Federal Reserve and world governments caused this to happen.

Not just another conspiracy theory book, *America's Secret History* reveals the truth behind the stories they don't want you to know, weaving all of them together to explain just how we find ourselves in Donald Trump's America.

Hardback, 216 pages, #862, ***$26*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or order online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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May / June 2020 ❖ Volume XXVI ❖ Number 3

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Heroes of the Alamo Mission

By Pastor Chuck Baldwin

14 Most Americans are familiar with the common cry, "Remember the Alamo!" But how many know what they were fighting for in this pivotal episode in American history? In this powerful article, Pastor Chuck Baldwin highlights the courageous and righteous men who sacrificed their lives for real freedom.

Prisoner of the Reds: A Journalist in Bolshevik Russia

By Antonius J. Patrick

22 TBR readers are familiar with the horrors of the Bolshevik revolution and the destruction the Red butchers brought to the people of Russia, Ukraine and other parts of Europe and Asia. In this fascinating article, TBR provides readers with a firsthand account of the savagery of the Bolsheviks and the civil war that followed through the eyes of Capt. Francis McCullagh, a journalist and Royal Irish Fusilier captured by the Reds.

Henry Ford: Smeared Patriot

By John Wear, J.D.

30 Henry Ford is without doubt one of the most important figures in American history. A leading industrialist and visionary, the innovative businessman changed industrial production in America in profound ways. His politically incorrect, America-first political views and criticisms of international Jewry, eloquently reflected in his weekly newspaper *The Dearborn Independent*, have unjustly tarnished his reputation as a great American patriot.

The Uranium Club & the Truth About Germany's A-Bomb Program

By Arthur Kemp

42 Germany's research into atomic weaponry and nuclear power is a topic shrouded in misinformation and mystery. In this important article, author, publisher and historian Arthur Kemp breaks down the history of German atomic endeavors, showing once again the ingenuity and brilliance of a united, conscious and healthy German nation prior to and during WWII. Had the Germans had more time . . .

Hitler a Zionist Stooge? Debunking a Never-Ending Myth

By John Friend

58 Once again the absurd notion that Adolf Hitler was a Zionist stooge or, even worse, an outright agent of international Bolshevism and Zionism is garnering attention in the alternative media. Hitler's rise to power and his own words, actions and policies disprove such an asinine perspective, as TBR's John Friend makes clear in this timely article.

A British Spymaster Helps Win the Allied Battle for Sicily

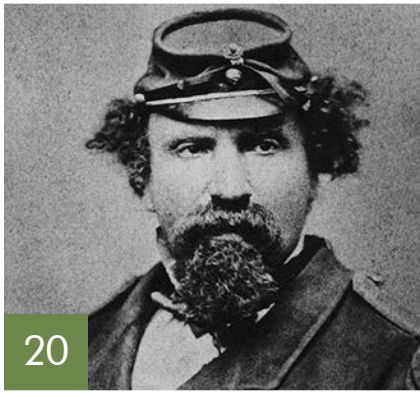
By John Tiffany

68 Operation Mincemeat, the brainchild of Ian Fleming, a British intelligence officer who would go on to create the popular James Bond series, was a critical scheme in WWII that helped the Allies eventually defeat the Axis powers. TBR's John Tiffany lays out the details in this concise article.

A Truthteller on Trial: The Liars vs. the Lady

By Peter Rushton

70 Lady Michele Renouf, a long-time champion of the Revisionist cause, is being persecuted in Germany for brief but powerful comments she made at a commemoration of the victims of the Allied firebombing of Dresden. Speaking the truth and defending the honor of innocent civilians is, sadly, a crime in much of Europe, especially Germany.



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PERSONAL FROM THE EDITOR

Do We Really Need China?

The big news around the globe as we go to press is the worldwide infection of people from the Wuhan Virus, although politically correct types are insisting we call it the "novel coronavirus Covid-19." I prefer "China Virus." It's short, it's sweet and it's accurate. Since this pandemic is consuming the mainstream news cycle 24 hours a day, we thought we'd give you a short special report on pandemics so you could have some historical perspective. The report is entitled *Pandemics: How They've Changed the Course of History*. It was written by TBR editor John Tiffany and used as a special insert in a recent issue of American Free Press (AFP) newspaper. So if you happen to be one of those TBR readers who receives AFP, feel free to pass the report on to a friend, whenever the government allows you to leave your house. (See our centerspread.)

In this report, you will see not only how many plagues and pandemics have threatened human existence, and how fragile we are as a species, but also how resilient human beings truly are. What struck me is how many of these pandemics do in fact emerge from China. Over there, millions of people are jammed shoulder-to-shoulder and they have a unique diet, being more than willing to eat soup made of multiple kinds of stuffed bats, appetizers made from pangolins (an armored creature somewhat akin to our armadillo), and delicacies made from multiple kinds of snakes including Chinese cobra, banded krait, the Indo-Chinese rat snake and the hundred-pace viper. The Chinese sell these animals in jam-packed communal markets, one cage stacked over the other, the caged animals defecating on the backs of the ones below. This is where most—but not all—experts believe the virus was formed. The Red Chinese tried to cover this all up.

As a result, our society is seriously disrupted, millions are out of work, our savings are drying up, those with investments are watching them dwindle and, worst of all, many thousands of people (generally those over the age of 65) are facing a life-threatening illness. (We want to hear your stories. Please write.)

If only our leaders had listened for the past 25 years (at least) as we've warned that sending our jobs and factories to China and India was a horrendous mistake, this financial and health disaster might never have happened. China now controls 95% of our pharmaceutical business, manufactures the vast majority of our medical supplies and also makes and assembles huge numbers of our technological devices. The fact is, we don't need China to make our goods. We can—and should—do it here in America.

President Trump looks like a sage. But is it finally clear to other U.S. leaders that nationalism is the best way forward? That corporate greed cannot be the overriding factor in international trade decisions? We sure hope so, but time will tell. Be safe. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

Foreign subscribers be advised: Due to the confiscation of several recent shipments of TBR books/back issues at the Canadian border as "banned literature," TBR can no longer refund your money if your nation seizes the products you have ordered. Please educate yourself on the laws of your nation in regard to this subject.

How to Create a Panic—and Profit, Too

I think I have a great idea to make a ton of money. Maybe you'd be interested in investing with me in my business "Cane & Walker." (No, it's not a new law firm.) First, we need to get as many canes and walkers as we can get our hands on. If we can't get walkers, I think we could make as many canes as we need by sanding down a good, straight tree branch and putting a rubber tip on the end.

Let me explain. The primary thing we must do for Cane & Walker to succeed is to create a panic. For this, we are going to need the mainstream news media. Nobody can create a panic better than they. Here's our pitch. According to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control (CDC), "in the United States, every 11 seconds, an older adult is treated in the emergency room for a fall. Every 20 minutes, an older adult dies from a fall." Pretty shocking, right? I was surprised by these statistics. But do you realize what this means? Every hour, three older Americans die from a fall. Thus, every day, 72 Americans die from falling. This means that 2,100 Americans die every month from falls and 25,200 Americans die in a year from falls. That's 252,000 in the last 10 years! (It really is a serious problem.)

But this is even harder to believe: Every 11 seconds an American is hospitalized from a fall. That is astonishing. That means about 7,854 Americans are being hospitalized every day from falls. That's 2,866,710 people hospitalized from falls in the United States every year!

Obviously, the vast majority of these people survive. But that's not important. You don't create a real panic by admitting how many people survive. A good panic is only created if you focus on the really bad news, not the good.

And here's where the fearmongers of the mainstream news media come in. We suggest they should begin their daily news broadcasts like this: "News flash! Winnifred Wamboldt of Weyauwega, Wisconsin has wiped out in her Winnebago while washing her woolens and wended her way to Walhalla." Twenty minutes later, we'd have them cut in again: "News flash! Cuthbert Crogan of Crabapple Corners, Colorado has crumpled and croaked after catching his crutch on the carpet." And so on and so on every 20 minutes, every hour, 24 hours a day.

Once frightened watchers began tuning in, the reports would include every person of any age who was hospitalized from a fall. News flashes would interrupt programming every 11 seconds with a breathless update.

We won't let them report on the recoveries, or on the people who were sent home with minor injuries. We'll only let them report on the deaths and the falls in general. We could include worldwide falls and really frighten people.

I guarantee you that, after a few weeks of this, people will be so scared of falling and either injuring themselves or dying from a fall, they will be buying our canes and walkers by the millions. Heck, I think we can even start selling walkers to 18-year-old kids who will be so scared of falling they won't leave their homes without one.

So, if you are interested in investing in Cane & Walker, let me know. Just understand, we can't have a "planned-demic" of falling without the mainstream news media.

Why do I mention all this and why take it seriously?

This is exactly how the mainstream news media has been reporting on the China Virus pandemic. By only concentrating on the numbers of people who have died (about 1% to 3% of those infected), and not on those who have recovered or never caught it, the media has mass-conditioned the people of the world for global police state lockdowns.

I believe that if they had wanted to, the media could have created a panic every flu season for the last 100 years. All they had to do was broadcast every death and ignore every recovery and this could have been achieved. After all, influenza is dangerous and it really is scary. As many as 50,000 to 75,000 Americans die from it every year.

As far as this Covid-19 goes, according to *LiveScience*, "Patients above 80 years of age had a fatality rate of 14.8%. [That's an 85.2% chance of survival.] Patients ages 70 to 79 years had a fatality rate of 8%. [That's a 92% rate of survival.] And those ages 60 to 69 had a fatality rate of 3.6% [a 96.4% rate of survival]." I think I'd take those odds.

LiveScience says, "Younger age groups had lower fatality rates; 1.3% for those 50 to 59; 0.4% for the age group 40 to 49; and just 0.2% for people ages 10 to 39.) In Italy, which has a high proportion of residents over age 65 and bad air quality, the fatality rate is strikingly high, around 13% as of March 25." This is likely because tens of thousands more people were infected but never showed symptoms and thus were never tested. The real death rate there is probably more like the rest of the world. But who really knows?

Listen: This disease, as you can see above, is very dangerous for older people (like me). This segment of the population needs to be protected and should quarantine itself until any viral pandemic comes and goes. People in the healthcare industry have to be extremely careful not to infect older people and also not to release it into the healthy public. People should wear masks if they are sick, but better they stay home and away from family members if they're not feeling well. And, for goodness sake, make fast, free testing available for all so we really know what is going on. We could be wrong about all this. Right now, people are guessing. We don't like guessing. We like facts.

But one thing we shouldn't do is to let the mainstream news media be in charge of disseminating information about health crises. They are untrustworthy and have their own agenda. First, they have politicized it beyond belief. Second, their main agenda, as always, is profits. Maybe they'll be interested in investing in Cane & Walker. ❖

—Paul Angel, Executive Editor

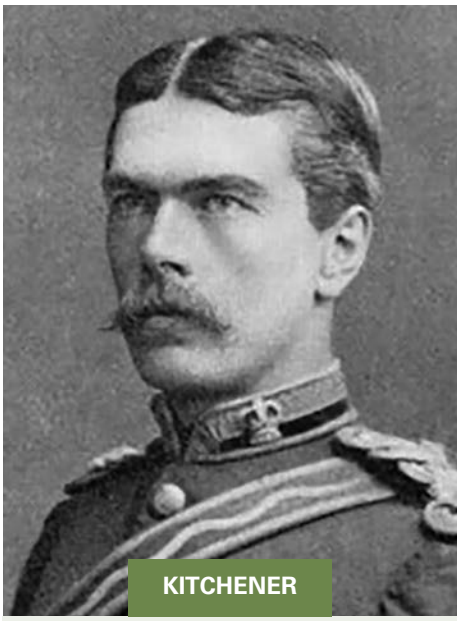
Lord Kitchener

Conspiracy's Servant—and Victim

By Mark Roland

To understand World War I is to understand our own times. Until the conclusion of that conflict little more than 100 years ago, Western civilization had grown over the previous three millennia to become mankind's preeminent high culture. Its subsequent degeneration—so obvious today—was set in motion by the events and individuals of 1914-1918. Among the players responsible was someone whose personal appearance, more so than his name or deeds, is still familiar, though commonly as a parody—something the humorless lord, and undoubtedly many millions of his compatriots, would have found treasonably insulting. "If not a great man," observed his contemporary, Margot Asquith, "he was, at least, a great poster," referring to the famous recruiting advertisement dominated by his face.[1]

This iconic placard was, in fact, his supreme achievement, or, at any rate, its visual embodiment. The character in question was Horatio Herbert Kitchener. Unlike most other English personalities who achieved great fame, the magnitude and intensity of his popularity transfigured him into a living personification of British imperialism. The six-foot-two-inch tall hero with commanding stare looked and acted the part by scoring one spectacular military victory after another, mostly against numerically superior but technologically disadvantaged hordes of native peoples aimed at expanding an already over-inflated empire. While campaigning in Egypt, his formidable moustache became bleached white in the Sun, contrasting with his head of dark blond hair. Contributing to his physical mystique was a cast in his right eye that made people he met feel he was looking right through them.



Horatio Kitchener as a young officer of the Royal Engineers, before he had solidified his fame as a national hero.

Kitchener was unprejudiced, however, slaughtering with equal relish East African blacks and South African Boers alike. That he owed his triumphs chiefly to merciless scorched-earth tactics and the institution of concentration camps for enemy civilians only reinforced his legendary status in the public imagination. His camps lacked space, food, sanitation, medicine or medical care, leading to rampant disease and the deaths of 26,370 women with their sons and daughters. Among incarcerated Boer children, the mortality rate climbed to 81%.[2]

He was not indifferent to their attrition, but welcomed it as a sensible means of breaking the spirit of Boer resistance, thereby saving British lives. Kitchener personally set the tone for murder. He verbally ordered members of an irregular unit, the Bushveldt Carbineers, to summarily execute 12 Boer prisoners of war, plus a German missionary, suspected of sympathizing with the plight of the Boer people.

When the atrocity came to public attention, one English and five Australian Bushveldt officers were court marshaled. Two, including the renowned horseman and bush poet Lt. Harry "Breaker" Morant, were found guilty, sentenced to death and shot by firing squad at Pietersburg, on February 27, 1902. Their death warrants had been signed by Kitchener himself.[3] Journalist G.W. Stevens effused in the *Daily Mail* that "He [Kitchener] is more like a machine than a man. You feel that he ought to be patented and shown with pride at

the Paris International Exhibition: British Empire—Exhibit No. 1 *hors concours* ["extraordinary"], the Sudan Machine."[4] Even Winston S. Churchill, himself no stranger to war crimes, wrote in a letter to his mother that British arms had been "disgraced by the inhuman slaughter of the wounded. And Kitchener is responsible for this."[5]

The brutal treatment meted out to the helpless foe he mentioned took place at the Battle of Omdurman in 1898, which won the Sudan for England—a vital acquisition that allowed the Royal Navy to strengthen the empire's grip on India. Writing for the *Financial Times*, Jeremy Paxman tells how "Kitchener had led his punitive expedition into Omdurman riding on a white charger surrounded by kilted Highlanders. There, he set up his machine guns on the plain and mowed down 11,000 spear-carrying 'dervishes' in their long, patched smocks, for the loss of a mere 48 officers and men."[6] Accordingly, Kitchener became Baron of Khartoum.

Already nationally famous, he was lauded now as a war hero of the highest order, the most popular celebrity in Britain. And just the man needed by "a small, socially advantaged group of self-styled English race patriots, backed by powerful industrialists and financiers in Britain and the United States, who caused World War I."[7] This succinct definition of the covert cabal that rose to unseen power over England around the turn of the last century appears in *Prolonging the Agony*, by Jim Macgregor and Gerry Docherty, a sequel to their paradigm-shattering *Hidden History: The Secret Origins of the First World War*.[8] As our time's leading authorities on that seminal conflict, they are the scholarly descendants of Henry Elmer Barnes, whose own groundbreaking investigations into the Great War's real causes led to the publication of

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YOU"
JOIN YOUR COUNTRY'S ARMY!
GOD SAVE THE KING
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Lord Kitchener's Famous Poster

This famous 1914 Lord Kitchener poster created by Alfred Leete resulted in close to 3 million young Englishmen volunteering to serve in the British Expeditionary Force to fight against the Central Powers in Europe. This was in the days before Britain had a military draft. At the time this image was crafted, Kitchener was the secretary of state for war under Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith. The liberal Asquith was a leading force behind British interventionism, but was eventually forced to resign in 1916 after several devastating military defeats, including the disastrous Gallipoli campaign.

this magazine in his name.

"The determination of this London-based Secret Elite," Macgregor and Docherty continue, "to destroy Germany and ultimately take control of the world, was responsible for the deaths of millions of honorable young men who were betrayed and sacrificed in a ruthless, bloody slaughter to further a dishonorable cause."[9]

Because of Germany's economic resurgence resulting from her unification in 1871, she needed to be eliminated as the most dangerous impediment to transnational money men intolerant of such a powerful country beyond their control. Moreover, they required that the process of annihilating this independent nation must not result in a quick victory, but drag on long enough to not only recoup their investment in military industries, but especially to reap colossal profits from an economy stimulated by the national production of war-related supplies, especially munitions.

Although the Secret Elite's international maneuverings succeeded in prompting war on July 28, 1914, the provocateurs' plans began to quickly unravel with Britain's entry the following month. England's Territorial Army of light infantry and dashing cavalry may have been just barely adequate to defeat the Boers, but its numerical and technical obsolescence paled at the prospects of engaging continental divisions fully armed with heavy artillery and machine guns. Experts in high finance and secret diplomacy as the conspirators may have been, they knew nothing of war, but only assumed that military necessities would automatically fall into place of their own accord, once the allies ganged up to overwhelm Germany through the sheer force of numbers.

Reality was not quite as simple as all that, as the Kaiser's better-trained and equipped juggernaut swept all before it, despite having been badly outnumbered almost everywhere. Additionally, London's declaration of war against the Central Powers divided rather than unified public opinion. Many failed to understand the necessity of killing and being killed for distant little countries like Belgium, where vital British interests were not evident.

Also, possibilities for a German invasion were dismissed as fantasies out of a dime novel. England, since Shakespeare's time, was still regarded as an island "fortress built by Nature for herself against infection and the hand of war," surrounded by the sea, "which serves it in the office of a wall or as a moat defensive to a house against the envy of less happier lands."[11] There was no rush to the colors, because few glimpsed anything particularly patriotic about fighting somebody else's war, especially if they were Serbs, of whom Englishmen knew virtually nothing and with whom they certainly felt no bonds of kinship. The Secret Elite's only hope was enlisting Lord Kitchener. Perhaps his celebrity status could pump some vitalizing patriotism into their paralyzed dilemma. He was already familiar with many of them, having been initiated into Freemasonry as long before as 1883, at the Italian-speaking La Concordia Lodge Number 1226, which met in Cairo.[11] Rising through the ranks, he was appointed the first District Grand Master of the District Grand Lodge of Egypt and the Sudan, under the United Grand Lodge of England.

> Germany needed to be eliminated as an impediment to the global moneymen.

As such, he was neither hesitant nor surprised when Alfred Milner, a fellow lord and Freemason in the Secret Elite, drafted him as secretary of state for war. Although "the Secret Elite's central cog inside 10 Downing Street," War Cabinet Secretary Maurice Hankey, detested Kitchener, he nonetheless believed that "the government can still use his great name and authority as a popular idol. … Personally, I can see no way of fitting him in without making him a cipher in every sense," which was, of course, the reason for Kitchener's selection, i.e., to make him "a cipher" for Hankey's behind-the-scenes clique. [12]

Macgregor and Docherty show how:

> Kitchener's immediate impact on the British war effort was electric. His immense prestige with the public galvanized the nation in a manner that no other could have contemplated … and there is absolutely no doubt that in those first weeks of the war, it was Kitchener's imposing poster pointing directly at the man in the street which inspired hundreds of thousands of volunteers to join the army. … He was the great magnet, and his hypnotic presence on billboards across the nation won the day. In the first 18 months of the war, 1.74 million volunteers joined Kitchener's army, and a further 726,000 were added to the Territorials.[13]

Hankey added:

> The great, outstanding fact is that within 18 months of the outbreak of the war, when he had found a people reliant on seapower, and essentially non-military in their outlook, Kitchener had conceived and brought into being, completely equipped in every way, a national army capable of holding its own against the armies of the greatest military power the world had ever seen.[14]

Indeed, the largest volunteer army in British history was recruited and organized by Lord Kitchener. In hindsight, precisely 100 years later, Paxman found that "without his appeal for vol-

Above, young men swarm the recruiting offices in Whitehall. Army enlistment soared throughout Britain, thanks to Kitchener and his status as a "war hero" dubiously earned in the Egyptian campaign in Khartoum and the Second Boer War. Among his accomplishments, he used the death camp system for Boer civilians.

unteers, Britain could not have survived the early stages of the fighting."[15]

Kitchener served the Secret Elite further still from his first speech as war secretary to the House of Lords. Until that moment, overconfidence dominated military thinking at all levels in England, where the war was initially viewed as a kind of patriot's holiday. "Outside of the privileged Downing Street cabal," write Macgregor and Docherty, "many thought it would all be over by Christmas. Student volunteers at Cambridge in August expected for the restart of term-time on October 7. Even serving officers who were stationed abroad in Gibraltar feared that they would miss the war, because they were not part of the British Expeditionary Force." (BEF)[16] Others worried that Germany would be defeated in France before the BEF even arrived. Kitchener laughed, affirming that the Germans would walk through the French "as through partridges."[17]

Contrary to widespread belief in early victory and over-reliance on the Royal Navy, "he bluntly told the cabinet that the war would not be short, that it would not be resolved by sea power, and that millions of men would have to be involved in the conflict for several years." The war would be won, he said, by "the last million men."

Macgregor and Docherty write how:

> [T]he politicians sat in silence. Most were stunned by his unexpected prediction, and we can only wonder at what point those outside the Secret Elite began to fear the consequences of their inability to stop the warmongers. … As far as the Secret Elite was concerned, he was decidedly on-message. Three years or more of warfare promised rich and extravagant profits, which, coming from the mouth of the national hero, spoken in cabinet, repeated in the House of Lords, and carried solemnly in the national press, meant that long-term investment in the instruments of war could begin at once, and would be unquestioned.[18]

But the grand conspirators had erred: 1914's wave of patriotic enthusiasm Kitchener unleashed that late summer ebbed in the Western Front's appalling casualties, the unrelieved misery of trench warfare,

and the Allies' stalemated condition. By the following spring, volunteering had fallen far below levels needed to maintain a BEF of 70 divisions. Unpopular conscription had to be introduced.

More alarming still, the conflict's skyrocketing costs far exceeded all previous calculations. At her present rate of military consumption, Britain would go bankrupt unless she had access to a substantial infusion of cash. The only conceivable source for economic aid on so huge a scale was the United States. But both the U.S. Congress and citizens were determined to stay out of the European bloodbath. Only some "incident" dramatic enough to inflame Americans against the Kaiser could dislodge them from their adamantine neutrality. To that end, the programmed loss of a transatlantic passenger liner had been engineered:

> At Prime Minister [Herbert Henry] Asquith's cabinet meeting on May 11 [six days after the ship sank with 1,193 persons drowned], his concern about the fate of the *Lusitania* was not a caring reflection on the sad loss of life or pity for the victims and their families, but a caustic analysis that betrayed his real priority.

HMS *Hampshire* before her final, fatal voyage.

> U.S. citizens and Congress were determined to stay out of the bloodbath raging in Europe.

Asquith said:

> The one thing to fear and avoid is that they [the Americans] should be provoked, in order to save their traveling millionaires from the risk of being torpedoed, to prohibit the export of munitions of war to us, which would be almost fatal.

Docherty and Macgregor tell us:

> So it was true. The "traveling millionaires" acted unwittingly as a screen behind which Britain was secretly importing munitions from America … the British government knew that the *Lusitania* was authorized to carry much-needed munitions and contraband of war from the eastern seaboard of America to Liverpool. The munitions had been ordered by the War Office on behalf of the Royal Arsenal. Kitchener, Lloyd George, Asquith and Churchill were all complicit in the act.[19]

It was all for naught. Despite 128 Americans killed aboard the doomed vessel, their fellow countrymen were not roused to fight Germany on England's behalf. With failure of the atrocity's ulterior motive, Kitchener began to fall out of favor with his fellow conspirators. They accused him of the international humiliation at Gallipoli, on the Turkish coast, from which combined British, Australian, French and Russian forces retreated after suffering 750,000 casualties. But the debacle rightly belonged to Churchill.[20]

Kitchener was blamed for a critical shortage of shells, stripped of his control over munitions and strategy, while being steadily deprived of his responsibilities and influence. "This was the problem," Macgregor and Docherty point out. "How could the high priests remove the people's idol without losing their credibility? The only answer was to find him marginal tasks to keep him distanced from the center of power." [21]

But he wanted to retain his prominent position, "even though," according to Jeremy Paxman, "he had several times said that he would rather sweep the streets than have a job in the War Office. The Cabinet table was an odd place for a man who despised politicians. And, by 1916, many of them were coming to despise him, too."[22]

A motion in Parliament to censure him was quashed on May 31, but just narrowly. Another, similar attempt in the future might succeed.

Irritated at having been reduced to a scapegoat for the failures of other Secret Elitists, he gradually turned against them. "I have no fear as to our final victory," he told Sir William Robertson, chief of the Imperial General Staff, "but many fears as to our making a good peace. … I think that if you take Alsace and Lorraine away from Germany and

Last photograph of Lord Kitchener (center), as he boards the death ship HMS *Hampshire*.

give them to France [as the Secret Elite had promised the French for their participation in the conflict] there will be a war of revenge." Kitchener believed that "only a decisive victory against Germany followed by a fair peace treaty would prevent further wars in Europe. He had come to the conclusion that the war should not be about the conquest of Germany." "Kitchener's statements," write Macgregor and Docherty, "were anathema to all that the Secret Elite had worked toward … Kitchener spoke heresy."

> Such statements stood to undo the war against Germany which the Secret Elite had so carefully planned … In the eyes of the Secret Elite, he had completely lost focus. Kitchener had become more than just a liability. He was a danger to the Secret Elite's ambitions. His intentions put everything at risk. … Kitchener saw himself as one of the "English delegates when peace was made." There were no circumstances in which this could be allowed. The Secret Elite intended to recast Germany and reaffirm the primacy of the British empire. Kitchener's whispered ambition to put all of that, and more, was at risk. He had become a very serious liability. Asquith accused him behind his back of abdicating his responsibilities and lying.

Asquith described Kitchener to another Secret Elitist, Sir William Robertson, chief of staff, as "an impossible colleague." Lord Milner told fellow conspirator, Rupert Sackville Gwynne, conservative Member of Parliament, that Kitchener was a "slippery fish."[23]

But what to do with Kitchener? He was still very much revered by the broad masses of people. It was this extraordinary popularity that obliged the duplicitous prime minister "to defend him in Parliament in a brief but brilliant oration, which was cheered from all sides."

As Asquith sat down in Parliament on June 1, 1916, the Conservative leader, Bonar Law, leaned forward and whispered, "That was a great speech, but how after it shall we ever get rid of him?"[24] Asquith knew, but kept things to himself. Just four days after his laudatory speech in Parliament, Kitchener disappeared forever, never to be seen again, and was soon after presumed dead. The nation and the world were stunned. How could someone generally regarded as the most famous and important man in Britain have vanished without a trace?

That question has been repeatedly asked for more than 100 years, and various proposals put forth to answer it amount to a "Who's Who" of conspiracy theorists. Their profusion is not difficult to understand. As long after World War I as 1959, historical investigator Donald McCormick was refused access to Admiralty records concerning Lord Kitchener's disappearance aboard one of its own vessels. "The Conservative MP Irene Ward

then plaintively asked in Parliament," writes Paxman, "whether the Admiralty might now make available the documents referring to the loss of HMS *Hampshire*. Four decades after the event, they said they could not."

A final British Admiralty document concerning Kitchener "was still judged unsuitable for publication and sealed until the end of 2025."[25]

Kitchener never married, had no heirs, his only brother died of natural causes in 1937, and none of his family has existed for decades. But his last hours were impeccably recorded by the same Admiralty that has classified information about him for 109 years. Relying on these and other sources, Macgregor and Docherty have reconstructed his fate in what may be their single greatest research achievement: "Consider the sequence of events. A mission that began as a putative mission to Russia by the Secret Elite's men, Lloyd George and Maurice Hankey, was dramatically altered to substitute Lord Kitchener at its head."[26] Kitchener, who had been progressively marginalized by his government colleagues over previous months, was suddenly offered the opportunity of undertaking an important diplomatic meeting with Czar Nicholas II, who was showing signs of withdrawing from the alliance with Britain, and needed personal encouragement from such a renowned and famous figure. A top-secret meeting was arranged.

"What is pertinent to all that transpired thereafter," according to Macgregor and Docherty, "was that the secretary of state for war was entirely in the hands of the Admiralty, and the Admiralty was in the hands of the Secret Elite's Arthur Balfour."[27] He had "allocated the old coal-fired armored cruiser HMS *Hampshire* to carry their precious passenger to Archangel in Russia, even though she was reported to have sustained light damage at Jutland," site of World War I's greatest fleet battle of just a few days earlier. That the celebrated war secretary, Great Britain's personal representative to the czar, should have been provided with an old-fashioned, damaged warship for the cruise, seems incomprehensible.

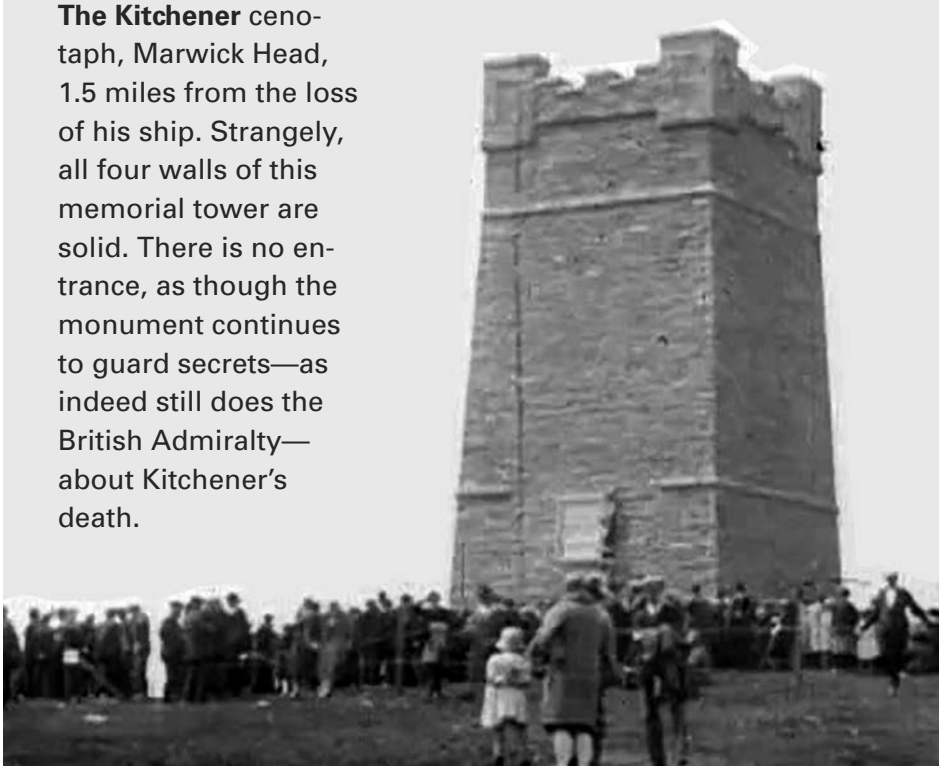
After the disaster at sea, a Portsmouth vicar wrote to the *Times*: "Is no explanation to be given to us why the most valuable life the nation possessed was risked in an old ship like HMS *Hampshire* unattended by any escort?" Macgregor and Docherty point out that "the *Hampshire* was a 13-year-old Devonshire armored cruiser which might well have been scrapped," as suggested by the absence of her name on Churchill's list of venerable warships meriting modernization. Although "the *Hampshire*'s captain, Herbert Savill, had sailed the Orkneys passages for over a year," his course was changed "at the last moment, directing the cruiser up the western coasts of the Orkney Islands."

Hampshire was instructed to:

> … sail into a section known to have been occupied by a mine-laying U-boat … the passage to Marwick Head (a jagged coastal fortress of cliffs and unwelcoming rocks) was a death trap … the Admiralty approved the ship's route into a known minefield. They would not confirm whether the sea lane used by HMS *Hampshire* had been swept for mines. We know now it had not. [Admiral of the Fleet John Rushworth] Jellicoe admitted this in his own history of the Grand Fleet. … On June 5, 1916, at 7:45 p.m. GMT, an urgent telegraph was sent: "Battle cruiser seems in distress between Marwick Head and the Brough of Birsay."

Twenty-minutes later, the words "vessel down" followed.

> "The cruiser was about a mile-and-a-half from shore in tempestuous swells but clearly visible to the naval watching-post on land. … Having been alerted, Cpl. Drever, who manned the naval watching post, raced to the post office. What followed was, literally, diabolic. … Unless there were secret orders in place, what followed remains a tale of incompetence, panic and bewilderment on a scale that fails to make any sense. At



The Kitchener cenotaph, Marwick Head, 1.5 miles from the loss of his ship. Strangely, all four walls of this memorial tower are solid. There is no entrance, as though the monument continues to guard secrets—as indeed still does the British Admiralty—about Kitchener's death.

every point the reader must remember that the sinking took place just one-and-a-half miles from the Orkney coast—an area bristling with naval activity—the home of the Grand Fleet itself.

In Stromness, news of the cruiser's loss was quickly relayed to the Royal National Lifeboat Institute, whose secretary, G.L. Thompson, rushed to alert the naval authorities and launch the lifeboat.

> He was stunned when told not to even try to do so. He demanded to speak with the senior officer only to be told that it was "none of his bloody business," and warned very clearly and very specifically that he would be charged with mutiny if he attempted to launch the lifeboat. Matters got so heated that he and his crew were threatened with arrest. … In Birsay, the few locals who knew about the disaster wanted to help, but in some cases "were forcibly prevented [from trying to get to survivors] under dire threats" and even ordered to stay away from the shore or they would be fired upon. The local people were certain that had they been allowed to take immediate action, 50 more lives might have been saved.[28]

Paxman tells how:

> An Admiralty directive after the disaster referred to reports that bodies from the *Hampshire* were being washed ashore and ordered that if Lord Kitchener's corpse was to be found among them, it should be retrieved in secret and put inside a special "metal-lined shell" carried on board HMS *Cyclops* [a fleet storage ship]. Why?[29]

Although the gale that bedeviled the *Hampshire*'s last moments dissipated not long thereafter, the first rescue vessels to reach the scene did not arrive for more than four hours after the cruiser was reported down. Later, the "Admiralty rejected a public inquiry into the loss of the *Hampshire* despite the accepted protocol that whenever a ship was lost at sea, a public court-marshal should be held to ascertain precisely why. Lord Kitchener's death commanded huge public interest and concern, but no inquiry was held."[30]

Lord Kitchener once described concentration camps for Boers as "the most effective method of limiting the endurance of the guerrillas. I must say, I like having the whole thing cut-and-dried and worked out!" As far as atrocities in war, Kitchener once said, "Don't talk to me about atrocities in war! All war is an atrocity." Upon seeing his first tank, Kitchener commented that it was a "pretty mechanical toy, but [had] very limited military value." "I don't mind your being killed," Kitchener once told the Prince of Wales, "but I object to your being taken prisoner."

An exploding mine had blasted a hole in the cruiser between her bows and the bridge. "It was as though an express train crashed into us," recalled a stoker who survived. "The lights on the cruiser failed," writes Paxman, "as the electrical system short-circuited, though the propellers continued to turn."[31] Heavy seas smashed lifeboats against her side when they were lowered. About 15 minutes after the explosion, *Hampshire* sank by the bow. Of the 735 crewmen and 14 passengers aboard—including Kitchener and all 10 members of his entourage to Russia—only 12 sailors survived after coming ashore on three

wood-and-cork floats.

While the nation mourned, the Secret Elite was jubilant. "On hearing of Kitchener's death," write Macgregor and Docherty, "Northcliffe [Alfred Charles William Harmsworth, 1st Viscount Northcliffe, Britain's most powerful press magnate and a Secret Elitist] is reported to have burst into his sister's drawing room, declaring, 'Providence is on the side of the British empire!'"[32] His journalist colleague and fellow conspirator C.P. Scott, editor of *The Manchester Guardian*, said after Kitchener died, "as for the old man, he could not have done better than to have gone down, as he was a great impediment lately."[33]

In those final moments, perhaps Kitchener realized he was about to join the 1,193 men, women and children he betrayed on the *Lusitania* for the same Secret Elite that betrayed and murdered him. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Margot Asquith, wife of then-Prime Minister Herbert Henry Asquith.

2 Fremont-Barnes, Gregory. *The Boer War 1899-1902*. UK: Osprey Press, 2003

3 Bleszynski, Nick. *Shoot Straight, You Bastards!: The Truth Behind the Killing of "Breaker" Morant*. NY: Random House Australia, 2011.

4 Urban, Mark. *Generals: Ten British Generals Who Changed the World*. London: Faber & Faber, 2005.

5 *Ibid.*

6 Paxman, Jeremy. *Great Britain's Great War*. Penguin UK, 2014.

7 Macgregor, Jim and Docherty, Gerry. *Prolonging the Agony: How the Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended World War One by Three-and-a-Half Years*. OR: Trine Day LLC, 2018.

8 Macgregor, Jim and Docherty, Gerry. *Hidden History: The Secret Origins of the First World War*. Edinburgh, Scotland: Mainstream Publishing, 2014.

9 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

10 Shakespeare, William. Richard II, Act 2, scene 1.

11 Kitchener was fluent in several foreign languages, including Egyptian and Italian.

12 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

13 *Ibid.*

14 *Ibid.*

15 Paxman, *op. cit.*

16 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

17 Royle, Trevor. *Kitchener Enigma: The Life and Death of Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, 1850-1916*. UK: The History Press, 2016.

18 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

19 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.* Chancellor of the Exchequer David Lloyd George was instrumental in persuading his reluctant government colleagues to support the war his Secret Elite co-conspirators initiated without their knowledge or approval.

20 Hart, Peter. *Gallipoli*. Oxford University Press, 2014.

21 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

22 Paxman, *op. cit.*

23 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

24 *Ibid.*

25 Paxman, *op. cit.*

26 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

27 This is the same Lord Balfour who helped engineer America's entry into World War I on the side of Anglo-French forces by betraying Britain's Arab allies in Palestine to Zionist thieves.

28 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

29 Paxman, *op. cit.*

30 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

31 Paxman, *op. cit.*

32 Macgregor and Docherty. *Prolonging the Agony, op. cit.*

33 Originally quoted from Vera Weizmann Diaries, July 13, 1916 in her memoirs "The Impossible Takes Longer," as told to David Tutaev (New York, 1967), page 63

Marc Roland is a self-educated expert on WWII and ancient European cultures but is equally at home writing on American history and prehistory. He is also a freelance book and music reviewer. Roland has written dozens of articles for TBR. To review them, access the yearly author/subject index found in the back of each year's November/December issue of TBR.

Prolonging the Agony

How the Anglo-American Establishment Deliberately Extended WWI by Three-and-a-Half Years

World War I was the first global conflict in which millions of young men were sacrificed for hidden causes. They did not die to save civilization; they were killed for profit and in the hopes of establishing a one-world government. By 1917, America had been thrust into the war by a president who promised to stay out of the conflict. But the real power behind the war consisted of the bankers, the financiers, and the politicians—referred to in this book as "The Secret Elite." Scouring government papers on both sides of the Atlantic, memoirs that avoided the censor's pen, speeches made in Congress and Parliament, major newspapers of the time, and other sources, *Prolonging the Agony* maintains that the war was deliberately and unnecessarily prolonged and that the gross lies ingrained in modern "histories" still circulate because governments refuse citizens the truth. By Jim Macgregor and Jerry Docherty. Softcover, 624 pages, #852, *$27* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Order from TBR Book Club, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free 1-877-773-9077 to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. See more online at www.BarnesReview.com.

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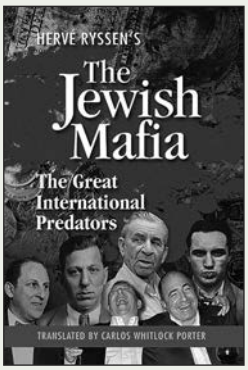

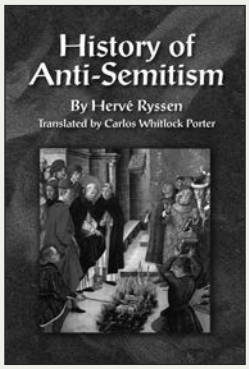

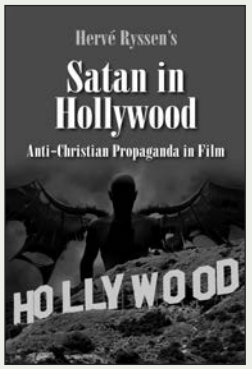

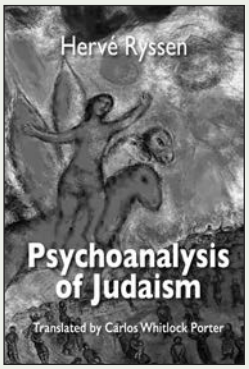

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This is the most comprehensive and fast-paced book ever written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Meticulously documented, largely from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized criminality in all parts of the world. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, global organ trafficking, the organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Meyer Lansky, the pillage of Russia, crime from Berlin to Marbella, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolution funding, illegal drug trade, porn industry, illegal immigrant trafficking, African slave trade, Christian slaves, plastic surgery racket, horse racing and garage rip-offs, crime in England, the U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29*.

History of Anti-Semitism

By Hervé Ryssen. The history of Judaism is that of a people or sect constantly at war with the rest of humanity. According to prophecy, after the great war against the last enemies of Israel, the Messianic times will be a blessed time for the Jews. All the Earth will be unified, and the Jews will be recognized by all as God's chosen people. The Pesachim and Sanhedrin treatises of the Babylonian Talmud assure us that, in the times of the Messiah, the treasures of the Jews will be so immense that "it will take 300 she-asses to carry the keys." To succeed in reaching this universal peace (*pax Judaica*), and "hasten the coming of the Messiah," fanatical Jewish sects must therefore work unceasingly to destroy all the differences among men—nations, races, religions and local customs. Find out. Softcover, 453 pages, #768, *$35*.

Israel's Billions: The Great International Predators

The most comprehensive book written on the crimes of the Jewish mafia from ancient times until today. Fully documented from Jewish sources, this book is an examination of organized global criminality. Hervé Ryssen details sex slavery, organ trafficking, organ transplant industry, "Torah Nostra," Murder Inc., Lansky, pillage of Russia, Oligarchs, crime from Berlin to Marbella, Organizatsiya, crime in Antwerp, Vilnius, Bangkok and Bogota, Israeli mafia, diamond scams, revolutionary funding, drug trade, porno, immigrant trafficking, African slave trade, Christian slaves, plastic surgery racket, Lipsky's swindles, Crozmarie and the ARC scandal, horse racing and garage rip-offs, VAT fraud, Flatto-Sharon, crime in England, U.S. and France, the pillaging of vanquished countries and more. Softcover, 381 pages, 475 endnotes, #731, *$29*.

Satan in Hollywood: Anti-Christian Propaganda in Film

On television and in film, Christians are most frequently depicted as narrow-minded, intolerant racists and bigots, if not actually rapists or murderers. The Catholic clergy is almost always depicted as a place of concealment for sadists and mental defectives. Hundreds of films contain anti-Christian smears, and the list gets longer every year. Ryssen identifies a large number of these films and details their anti-Christian messages and imagery. These vile themes even appear in children's cartoons! The evidence speaks for itself: Christianity—and most particularly the Catholic Church—is under attack in the Hollywood film industry in ways that have never been used against Islam or Judaism or any other community in history. Softcover, saddle-stitched, 59 pages, #850, *$10*.

Psychoanalysis of Judaism

There is no doubt that Jews are possibly the most successful religious and cultural group on the planet. In America, they are the kings of media, Hollywood, the music industry and Wall Street. They have the most powerful lobbies in the world, working not only for their own national interests, but the interests of the state of Israel. Israeli leaders have openly admitted that they "own" the U.S. Congress—and nobody will argue against that with a straight face. So what makes Jews so successful? How have they been able to wield such influence over the generally non-Jewish nations in which they dwell? How have they managed to convince so many that their suffering over the centuries is worse than that of other groups? How have powerful Jewish organizations managed to get the world's most lucrative tech companies to restrict discussion of such topics on the Internet? If we all can agree that Jews have had a great impact on history, would it behoove us to understand what it is about their religion and/or their culture that makes them so resilient and so unified? In short, what makes the Jewish mind tick? In *Psychoanalysis of Judaism*, author Hervé Ryssen delves into this very subject in a book unlike any other on the Jewish psyche. Softcover, 461 pages, #846, *$30*.

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Heroes of the Alamo

Today many Americans cannot comprehend the idea that there are causes worth dying for.

By Pastor Chuck Baldwin

March 6, 2020 marked the anniversary of the fall of the Alamo outside of San Antonio, Texas, back in 1836. The heroism of these men must always be remembered. For 13 days, 189 brave and determined patriots withstood Santa Anna's seasoned army of over 4,000 troops. To a man, the defenders of that mission fort knew that they would never leave those ramparts alive. They had several opportunities to leave and live. Yet they chose to fight and die. How foolish they must look to this generation of spoiled Americans. It is difficult to recall that lionhearted men such as Davy Crockett (a nationally renowned frontiersman and former U.S. congressman), Will Travis (only 26 years old with two small children at home), Jim Bowie (a wealthy landowner with properties on both sides of the Rio Grande) and Almaron Dickinson (a 36-year-old blacksmith and artillery captain who was one of the very last men to die at the Alamo and whose young wife and daughter were two of only three Alamo survivors) really existed. These were real men with real dreams and real desires.

Above is an 1853 photo of Antonio de Padua Maria Severino Lopez de Santa Anna y Perez de Lebron, otherwise known as Santa Anna or "the butcher of the Alamo." He was a towering figure in Mexico in the first half of the 19th century, serving a total of 12 terms as president.

Real blood flowed through their veins. They loved their families and enjoyed life as much as any of us do. However, there was something different about them. They possessed a commitment to liberty that transcended personal safety and comfort. Freedom is an easy word to say, but it is a hard word to live up to. Freedom involves much more than financial gain or personal pleasure. Accompanying freedom is her constant and unattractive companion, responsibility. Neither is freedom an only child. Courage and honesty are her sisters. They are inseparable: Destroy one, and all will die. Early in the siege, Travis wrote these words to the people of Texas:

> Fellow Citizens & Compatriots:
>
> I am besieged by a thousand or more of the Mexicans under Santa Anna. … The enemy has demanded a surrender at discretion,

Defenders make a last-ditch stand against the forces of Gen. Santa Anna in the Alamo Chapel in an attempt to protect the last civilians. Santa Anna's army consisted in part of forcibly conscripted foot soldiers, many of them convicted criminals and Mexican peasants. His infamous dragoons and Mexican army regulars, however, were well-trained and well-armed, and vastly outnumbered the Alamo defenders.

> otherwise, the garrison are to be put to the sword. … I have answered the demand with a cannon shot and our flag still waves proudly from the walls. I shall never surrender or retreat. … victory or death!
>
> P.S. The Lord is on our side.

As you read those words, remember that Travis and the others did not have the National Education Association (NEA) telling them how intolerant and narrow-minded their notions of honor and patriotism were. They didn't have the Southern Poverty Law Center telling them they were a hate group. A hostile media did not constantly castigate them as a bunch of wild-eyed, gun-toting extremists. As schoolchildren, they were not taught that their forefathers were nothing more than racist jerks. The Transportation Security Administration didn't have them on a terrorist watch list. Neither did they have tax-exempt pastors constantly filling their hearts and minds with this imbecilic "obey-the-government-no-matter-what" misinterpretation of Romans, Chapter 13.

The brave men at the Alamo labored under the belief that America (and Texas) really was "the land of the free and the home of the brave." They believed in God and that their cause was just. They also believed that the freedom of future generations depended on their courage and resolve. They further believed their posterity would remember their sacrifice as an act of love and devotion. It all looks pale now. By today's standards, the gallant men of the Alamo appear rather foolish. After all, they had no chance of winning—none. Yet the call for pragmatism and compromise never sounded.

Instead, they answered the clarion call, "victory or death!" Try to remember the heroes of the Alamo as you watch Republicans and Democrats in Washington, D.C. create a more draconian police state than Santa Anna could have even dreamed of manufacturing.

One thing is certain: Those courageous champions at the Alamo did not fight and die for a political party or for some "lesser-of-two-evils" mantra. They fought and died for a cause—and that cause was liberty and independence. Those 189 defenders of the Alamo joined the ranks

From left to right above: Jim Bowie, Davy Crockett, William Travis, Juan Seguin, a Tejano—which many Alamo defenders were—and a close friend of Bowie, and Susannah Dickinson, who survived with her small child.

of the world's greatest freedom fighters: patriots such as the 70 Minutemen (most of whom were congregants in Pastor Jonas Clark's Church of Lexington) who stood against 800 British troops in the pre-dawn hours of April 19, 1775, at Lexington Green and the hundreds more who joined them at Concord Bridge a few hours later.

I'm also talking about men such as the great freedom fighter, William Wallace, and his band of 7,000 stout-hearted Scots who stood against a force of 18,000 well-trained English soldiers at the Battle of Stirling Bridge on September 11, 1297—and again on July 22, 1298, when Wallace and 5,000 Scots went up against an English force of over 15,000 soldiers at the Battle of Falkirk.

And let's not forget the single greatest example of men who chose to fight for liberty against the greatest of odds: the 300 Spartans who squared off against more than 100,000 Persians at the Battle of Thermopylae in autumn of 480 B.C.

These stories—and hundreds like them—are the heritage of free men everywhere. And the willingness to stand against overwhelming odds for the cause of liberty is certainly America's heritage. At the same time, it is extremely important to note that the Alamo defenders (and the rest of the honorable men mentioned above) did not act as a mob. These men acted in accordance with the natural laws of God, and thus their resistance was just and righteous.

I heard a pastor recently say, "I can find no justification in the Scriptures for America's War for Independence." I hope many of his congregants found no justification for staying under his spiritual leadership after hearing that egregiously erroneous exposition. The only reason a pastor could say such a thing is because he has totally ignored numerous biblical references and is totally ignorant of biblical natural law. Sadly, I would guess that a huge percentage of America's pastors today actually share this misguided pastor's sentiment.

The heroes of the Alamo, as well as the heroes of America's fight for independence, acted bravely and in good conscience under the moral laws of God and the just laws of Nature. In the Declaration of Independence, Thomas Jefferson wrote:

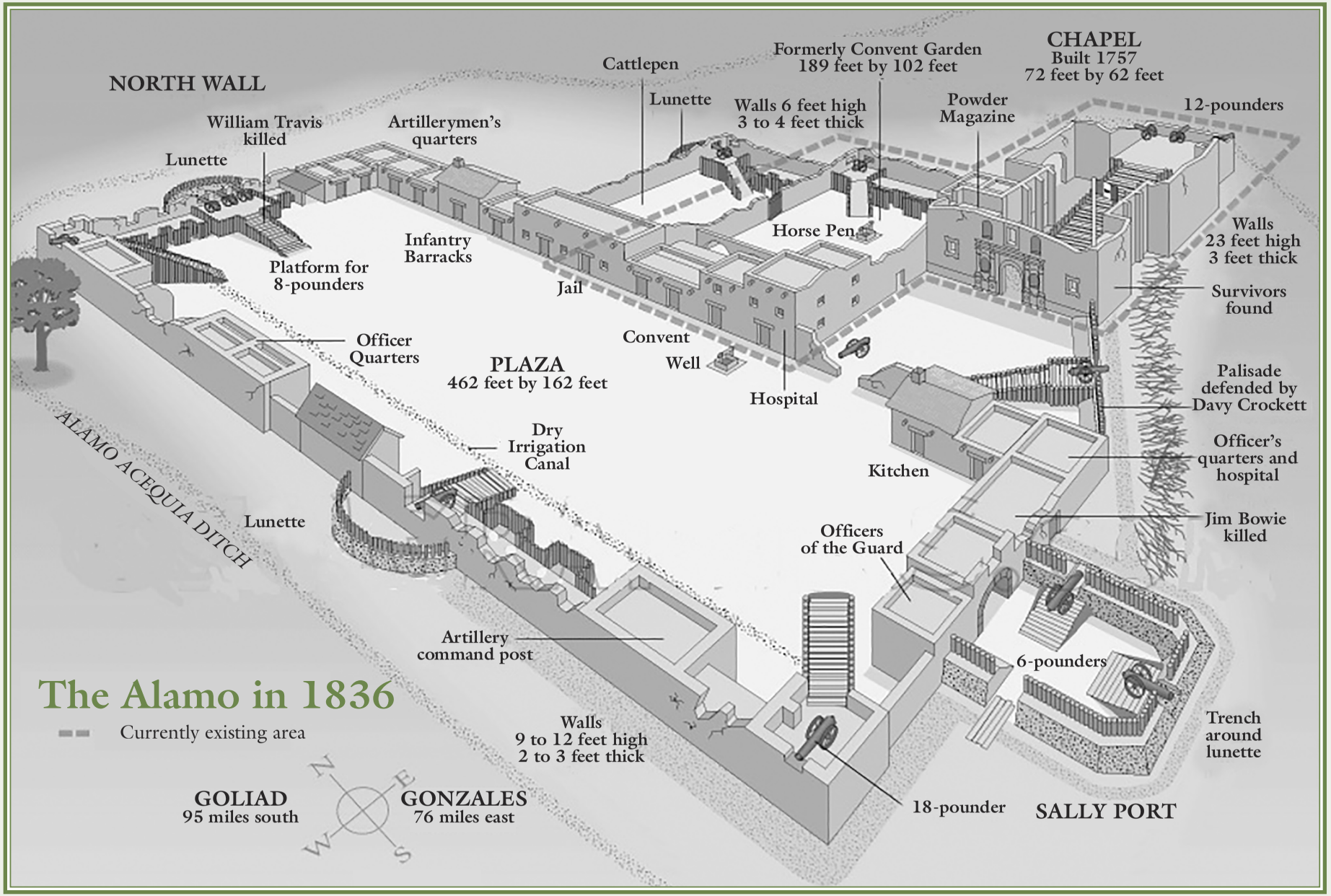
> Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hath shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government.

John Locke (the father of America's Founding Fathers) said:

> If a long train of abuses, prevarications and artifices, all tending the same way, make the design visible to the people, and they cannot but feel what they lie under, and see whither they are going; it is not to be wondered, that they should then rouse themselves, and endeavour to put the rule into such hands which may secure to them the ends for which government was at first erected. …
>
> Whosoever uses force without right, as every one does in society, who does it without law, puts himself into a state of war with those against whom he so uses it; and in that state all former ties are canceled, all other rights cease, and every one has a right to defend himself, and to resist the aggressor.

In line with the law of conscience, for those who advance that civil society's rules must be abandoned and armed resistance taken (thus putting society in a state of war), there is a standard of proof that must be met, so as to convince the people that the actions taken outside the rules of established law are justified. This is what our founders did when they penned a Declaration of Independence. The founders of the Republic of Texas did likewise. ❖

Dr. Chuck Baldwin is a radio broadcaster, syndicated columnist, and pastor. Twice he was the Constitution Party's nominee for U.S. president. See more from Baldwin at www.ChuckBaldwinlive.com.



Though today we think of the Alamo as merely the facade of the old chapel (upper right above), in fact it was a large compound whose walls no longer exist. In the diagram above, the dotted line indicates the currently existing site. The last of the fighting did occur in the Alamo Chapel. After the battle, Santa Anna forced local San Antonians to remove the dead bodies of the slain defenders. The corpses were ordered to be taken to the town square and burned in two huge pyres to deny the defenders a proper Christian burial. WWW.BRANDONSEALE.COM

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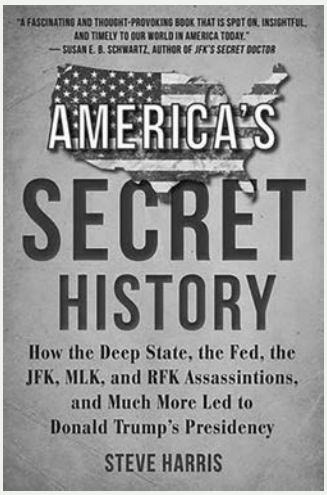
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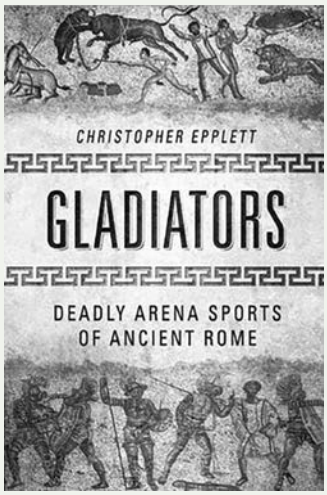


New TBR Book Arrivals!

The Story of the Nations: Russia

Here's the grand history of Russia from ancient times up through 1911 when this book was written, presented by W.R. Morfill. Contains five dozen black-and-white illustrations, genealogies and a full index. A very partial list of subjects covered includes: the geography and ethnology of Russia, the religion of the ancient Slavs, the Mongol invasion, the Lithuanian domination, Russian rulers and their accomplishments, the history of Moscow, the conquest of Siberia, the little-known ethnic groups of Russia, invasions by European powers including Napoleon, the literature, poetry and arts of Russia, palace intrigues and much more. The book ends in 1911 before the period of the Bolshevik overthrow of the Romanovs. No political correctness found—and appreciated! Softcover, 416 pages, #837, *$25.*

America's Secret History

America's Secret History: How the Deep State, the Fed, the JFK, MLK and RFK Assassinations and Much More Led to Donald Trump's Presidency presents an undistorted picture of the history of the United States. Never in one volume have so many unknown facts that disprove America's mainstream history books been brought together in a cohesive historical context, all based on verifiable information. Utilizing the little-known 1953 Reece Committee revelations of the House of Representatives, the Carnegie, Rockefeller, Guggenheim and Ford foundations have systematically controlled education and the high-level appointees to the U.S. State Department for the last century with the full knowledge and approval of the United States government. Here's conclusive proof that there has been one attempted *coup d'etat*, and three successful but peaceful coups in America's history. The author also reveals that 26 people own the same wealth as the poorest 50% of the world. *America's Secret History* shows how the Deep State, the Fed and world governments caused this to happen. *America's Secret History* reveals the truth behind the stories they don't want you to know, weaving all together to explain how we find ourselves in Donald Trump's America. Hardback, 216 pages, #862, *$26.*

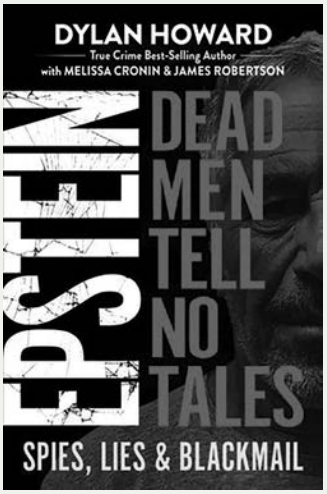
Gladiators

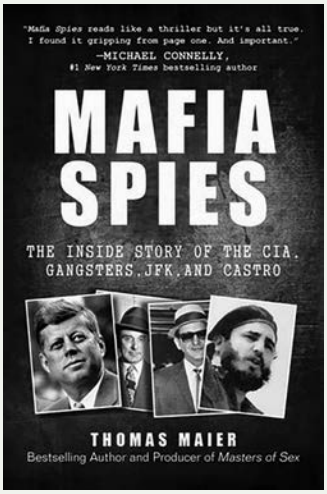
Deadly Arena Sports of Ancient Rome

By Dr. Christopher Epplett. While many books have been written on arena spectacles in ancient Rome, they generally neglect the *venationes* (beast hunts) despite the fact that these hunts of exotic and dangerous wild animals (including lions, tigers, elephants, bears, rhinos and more) were almost as popular as gladiatorial spectacles and endured over a longer period of time. Epplett gives a full and detailed treatment of both types of spectacles—man vs. man and man vs. beast. The details of the training, equipment and fighting styles used by different types of combatants are covered, as are the infrastructure of the arenas and behind-the-scenes organization that was essential to the successful staging of arena events. Particular attention is paid to the procurement of the countless wild animals necessary to stage the *venationes* throughout the empire. Hardback, 216 pages, #860, *$24.*

Epstein: Dead Men Tell No Tales

This is is—for the first time—the full and unedited story behind the sick life and mysterious death of Jeffrey Epstein that is being called one of the most significant scandals in American history. He was the billionaire financier and close confidant of presidents, prime ministers, movie stars and British royalty; the mysterious self-made man who rose from blue-collar Brooklyn to the heights of luxury. But while he was flying around the world on his private jet and hosting lavish parties at his private island in the Caribbean, he was also secretly masterminding an international child sex ring—one that may have involved the richest and most influential men in the world. The conspiracy of corruption was an open secret for decades. And then, it all came crashing down. After his arrest on sex-trafficking

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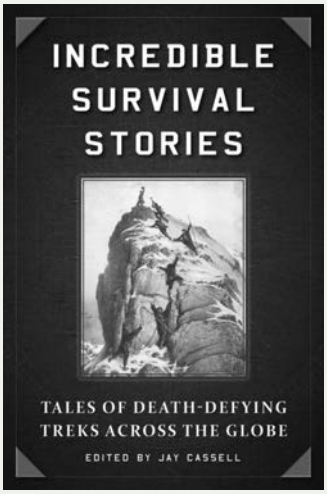

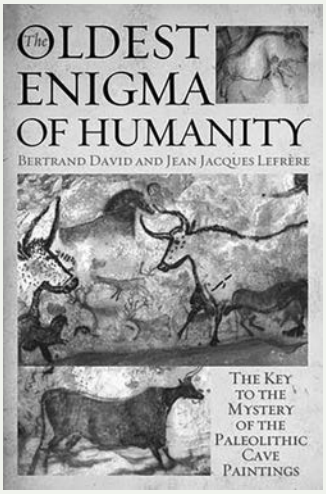
The OLDEST ENIGMA OF HUMANITY
BERTRAND DAVID AND JEAN JACQUES LEFRÈRE
THE KEY TO THE MYSTERY OF THE PALEOLITHIC CAVE PAINTINGS

charges, it seemed Epstein's darkest secrets would finally see the light. But hopes for true justice were shattered when he was found dead in his cell in New York. The verdict: suicide. The timing: convenient, to say the least. Now, Dylan Howard, Melissa Cronin and James Robertson deliver bombshell new revelations, uncovering how Epstein abused hundreds of underage girls at his mansions … all while entertaining the world's most powerful men—including politicians, princes and even U.S. presidents. And there is a shocking spy and blackmail story at the heart of the scandal! Softcover, 232 pages, #859, *$23.*

Mafia Spies
The Inside Story of the CIA, Gangsters, JFK and Castro

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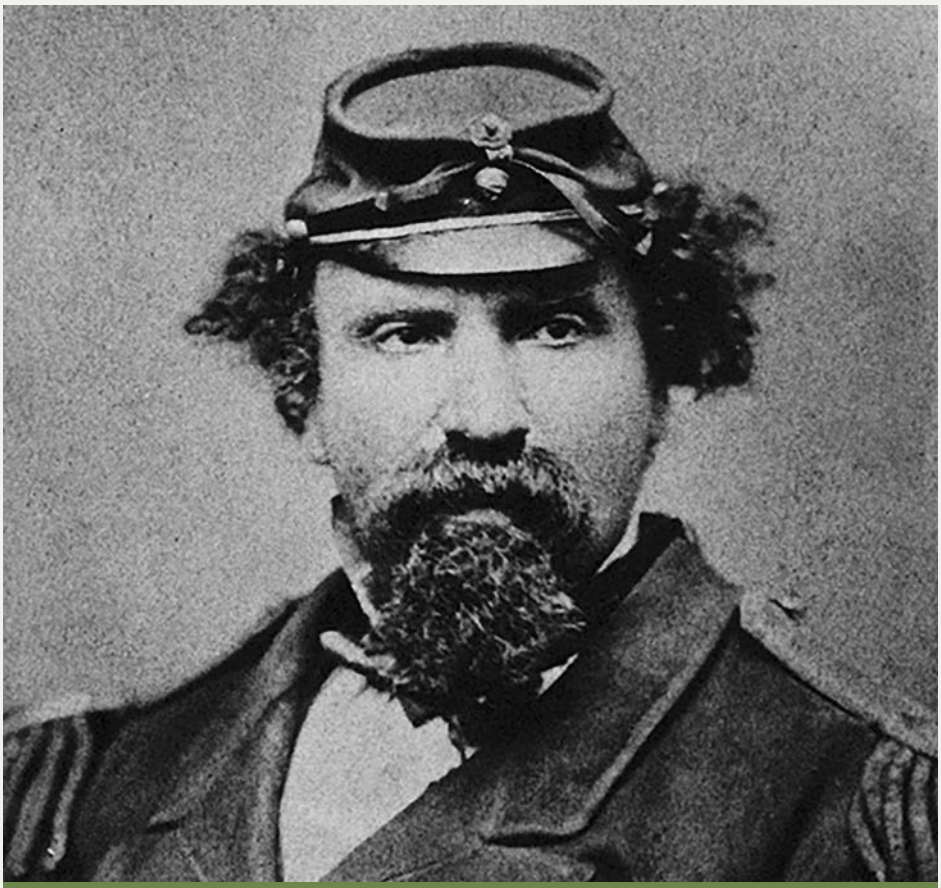
America's Only Emperor?

The Strange But True Tale of Joshua Norton

By John Tiffany



Joshua Abraham Norton was born in England in the early 1800s but grew up in South Africa. It is believed he arrived in California sometime in 1849. He proclaimed himself emperor of the United States in 1859 and then the "Protector of Mexico" in 1863.

Although much has been written about Emperor Norton, the average man in the street has never heard of him. One of the most colorful and beloved characters in U.S. history was born in what is now London, England on February 4, the year being 1818 or 1819. The future self-proclaimed Emperor Norton I was then known as Joshua Abraham Norton. His mother's maiden name, oddly, was Sarah Norden; the father was John Norton. Joshua did not remain in Britain long, for in February of 1820 the family moved to South Africa, traveling aboard the ship *La Belle Alliance*, and settled in Algoa Bay. This was part of a governmental colonization program.

John set up shop as a ship chandler and prospered quite well. Sarah went to meet her maker in 1846, and John died in 1848. In 1849 Joshua joined the gold rush and migrated to the United States, arriving November 5 in the boom town of San Francisco, with $40,000 to his name. Of course, this was back when American money was silver or gold. Probably wisely, he did not head out to the gold fields with a pick and shovel; instead, he sold gear to those who did, and made good money as a merchant. (Most men who struck it rich did so not by mining for gold but by selling food and other supplies to the miners.)

Norton went into real estate, and became even richer. He dined at the finest restaurants and hobnobbed with high society. He seemed to have the Midas touch.

But like the legendary King Midas of yore, Norton got too greedy. Having heard China was faced with a famine and had banned all exportation of rice, he put all his eggs into one basket, deciding to corner the San Francisco rice market.

What he was led to believe was the last shipload of rice from Peru had just docked in San Francisco, and he was able to buy the whole shipload at 12.5 cents per pound. He anticipated he would be able to charge far more for the scarce foodstuff. Unfortunately, another ship full of rice soon arrived—and another, and another. The rice price dropped to 4¢ and then 3¢ a pound, disastrously.

He sued the man who provided him with the bad "hot tip," but the lawsuit failed, leaving Norton penniless and bankrupt.

Norton evidently came unhinged. He dropped out of sight for a while, then emerged thinking he was the emperor of the United States of America. He did what any newly coined

emperor would do: He visited the local newspaper office and made himself known. As luck would have it (maybe it was a slow news week), the editor, rather than laughing Norton out of the building, decided to play along. Thus was published on September 17, 1859 an item by Norton proclaiming himself "Norton I, emperor of the United States."

Many more decrees from Emperor Norton were to follow, such as:

• December 2, 1859: Norton I dismissed Gov. Wise of Virginia for hanging John Brown and appointed John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky to replace him.

• February 1, 1860: A decree from Norton I ordered representatives of the different states to assemble at Platt's Music Hall to change laws "to ameliorate the evils" under which the country was laboring.

• July 16, 1860: Decree from Norton I dissolved the United States of America.

• October 1, 1860: Decree from Norton I barred Congress from meeting in Washington, D.C.

• February 5, 1861: Norton I changed the place of his National Convention to Assembly Hall, Post and Kearny, because Platt's Music Hall had burned.

• Norton had his own money printed up, and it was accepted in some places. His Majesty was feted as a sort of mascot throughout San Francisco, the general citizenry joining good-humoredly in the joke.

• On September 17, 1861, a new theater, Tucker's Hall, opened with a performance of *Norton the First*, or *An Emperor for a Day*.

• In 1863, belatedly concerned about the 1861 second invasion of Mexico by the Second Empire of France, which established the Second Mexican Empire, Norton I declared himself "protector of Mexico." (The French had invaded Mexico previously, in 1838-39.)

The United States, despite the Monroe Doctrine, was preoccupied with fighting the Confederate States of America (C.S.A.). C.S.A. exiles were among those fighting on the side of the French.

• On February 14, 1864, Norton I arrived in Marysville to join the celebration of the opening of the railroad.

• On January 21, 1867, an overzealous patrol special officer, Armand Barbier, arrested Norton for involuntary treatment of a mental disorder (lunacy) and thereby created a major civic uproar. Police Chief Patrick Crowley apologized to His Majesty and ordered him released.

Several scathing newspaper editorials followed the arrest. All police officers began to salute His Majesty when he passed them on the street.

> "Although Norton was obviously insane, he did have some innovative ideas.

Here are some more of Norton's imperial decrees:

• July 25, 1869: Decree from Norton I that San Franciscans advance money to Frederick Marriott for his airship experiments.

• August 12, 1869: One of the emperor's wisest proclamations: This decree from Norton I dissolved and abolished the Democratic and Republican parties "because of party strife now existing within our realm." Unfortunately, like most of His Majesty's dictates, this was ignored.

• December 15, 1869: Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, sought his yearly tribute from the legislature and lobbyists. He inspected the new San Francisco Capitol during the gala ball celebrating the building's inauguration.

• December 16, 1869: Decree by Norton I demanded that Sacramento clean its muddy streets and place gaslights on streets leading to the Capitol.

• August 1, 1870: Norton I was listed by the census taker with the occupation of "emperor," living at 624 Commercial St.

• September 21, 1870: Decree from Norton I that the Grand Hotel furnish him rooms under penalty of being banished.

• March 23, 1872: Decree by Norton I that a suspension bridge be built as soon as convenient between Oakland Point and Goat Island, and then on to San Francisco. This foreshadowed the Golden Gate Bridge.

• September 21, 1872: Norton I ordered a survey to determine if a bridge or tunnel would be the best possible means to connect Oakland and San Francisco. He also ordered the arrest of the board of supervisors for ignoring his decrees.

• January 2, 1873: Decree from Norton I that a worldwide Bible convention be held in San Francisco on that day.

• March 18, 1873: David Belasco made his stage debut at the Metropolitan Theater playing Emperor Norton in the play *The Gold Demon*.

• January 8, 1880: Norton I dropped dead on California St. at Grant Ave. He was on his way to a lecture at the Academy of Natural Sciences.

• January 9, 1880: Headline in the *Morning Call*: "Norton the First, by the grace of God Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, departed this life."

• January 10, 1880: Norton I was buried today at Masonic Cemetery. The funeral cortege was two miles long. Ten thousand people turned out for the funeral.

• June 30, 1934: Emperor Norton I was reburied in Woodlawn Cemetery by citizens of San Francisco.

• January 7, 1980: The city of San Francisco marked the 100th anniversary of the death of its only monarch, Emperor Norton I, with lunch-hour ceremonies at Market and Montgomery streets. ❖

Prisoner of the Reds

Francis McCullagh's Experiences in Bolshevik Russia

By Antonius J. Patrick

INTRODUCTION

Francis McCullagh (1874-1956) was an Irish journalist and author who witnessed and reported on some of the major Russian and later Soviet political and military upheavals and engagements during the first half of the 20th century. His book *A Prisoner of the Reds* is probably his best-known work and is of immense historical importance. It gives a firsthand account of the events that took place during the Russian civil war (1917-1920) as the Bolsheviks finally cemented their power by defeating the White Russians and would impose their dictatorial reign on the country for the next 70 years.

McCullagh's interest in Russian affairs began as a newspaper correspondent for the *New York Herald* while living in Japan at the time of the brewing tensions between the Japanese and Russian empires, which resulted in war between the two from 1904-05. McCullagh studied Russian and got a position as a correspondent for the *Novi Kraï* (*New Land*) newspaper of Port Arthur. He returned to Russia in 1919 in the midst of its civil war, this time as a British army intelligence officer as part of the anti-Communist forces engaged in ousting the Bolsheviks, which eventually failed.

Captured by the Red forces during the conflict, he had to conceal his identity as an intelligence officer and posed as a journalist. If he had not done so, he most likely would have been executed by the Bolsheviks. Eventually arrested by the Cheka and

McCULLAGH

Francis McCullagh was an amazingly observant journalist and a devout Christian who saw the results of the Bolshevik revolution firsthand. His experiences in Russia during this period are enlightening.

A Prisoner of the Reds: The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War, by Capt. Francis McCullagh of the Royal Irish Fusiliers was first published by John Murray, Albermarle Street, London, in 1921. All page references listed in this article are from the 2019 version of the book sold by TBR Book Club and published by Revisionist author Arthur Kemp of Ostara Publications.

McCullagh on the Persecution of Christianity

Left, Benjamin (Kazansky), Russian Orthodox Metropolitan of Petrograd and Gdov from 1917-1922 is shown at the session of the Petrograd Revolutionary Provincial Tribunal facing charges of Counter Revolutionary Agitation for his stand against the wholesale theft of church valuables by the Bolsheviks. He was charged and executed by firing squad by the decision of the tribunal in 1922. Despite the unrelenting persecution of Christians, the Russian Orthodox Church survived.

Francis McCullagh commented upon this in his book *The Bolshevik Persecution of Christianity*: "Nor can I ever forget the Masses I have heard on dark, frosty mornings in isolated Catholic churches far in the heart of Red Russia, and how astonishingly the calm and dignity of the noble service contrasted with the mad roar of revolution outside. The church was dark, save where the altar candles made the silvery hair of the priest shine like a nimbus and lit up the altar, evoking a picture of the same Sacrifice being offered in a dimly lit Roman catacomb in commemoration of Sebastian the Soldier or of Agnes the Virgin Martyr, while a tyranny as bad as Lenin's howled itself hoarse outside."

imprisoned for a short time at the infamous Lubyanka police headquarters, McCullagh was miraculously released and made his way back to Britain. He later covered the Spanish Civil War from 1936-39 and also Communist Mexico during the era of anti-Catholic dictator Plutarco Elias Calles.

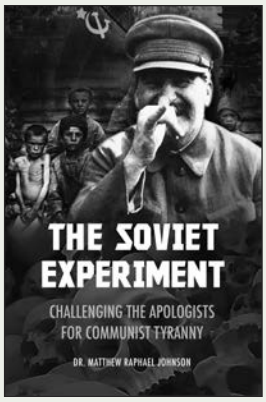
McCULLAGH ON THE CIVIL WAR

While McCullagh was part of the anti-Bolshevik coalition that sought to oust the Reds from power, he nevertheless provides a remarkably unbiased view of the struggle between the two. He is no sycophant for the Whites, especially its leaders. He honestly reported on their corruption and brutal tactics which, in some instances, matched those of the Bolsheviks. He maintains throughout that had there been no "Allied" intervention, the Bolsheviks would not have survived in power and would have been overthrown by internal forces or collapsed due to their crazed economic policies:

> The Bolshevik government would not now be in existence were it not for two facts: Intervention, which united all Russians and led to the creation of the Red Army; injudicious and exaggerated anti-Bolshevik propaganda, which created among the working classes a certain sympathy for the Reds and finally paralyzed intervention. [v]

Besides the foreign forces that caused resentment among the masses that the Bolsheviks smartly capitalized on, the White forces were too disorganized and too diverse in political, economic and social outlook to forge a united front. If all would have coalesced around the idea of a restored monarchy, which was still popular, especially among rural Russians, they may have been victorious.

The savagery of the war shocked even a veteran correspondent like McCullagh who labeled the conflict "the most terrible civil war, which modern history has seen." [16] The barbarity witnessed was at its height in regard to the bodies of the dead. "During a life spent in war, sometimes conducted in savage countries," writes McCullagh, "I have never seen



The Soviet Experiment

Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny

Br. Dr. Matthew Raphael Johnson. The USSR remains one of the least understood of all societies despite its having only existed in the 20th century. It stands as the great embarrassment of the globe's liberal elite and they do all they can to mystify their role in creating and supporting this totalitarian disaster. One of the reasons it remains so misunderstood is that very few can wrap their heads around depravity of this magnitude. Josef Stalin once said in an article appearing in *Pravda* that, under his rule, "life had become more joyous and carefree." There's a level of dissociation here that only a handful can penetrate and still retain their sanity. In *The Soviet Experiment: Challenging the Apologists for Communist Tyranny*, authored by Dr. Matthew Johnson, the catastrophe of the Marxist Soviet Union and the ideological fog behind which it hid for so long are analyzed and dissected. Softcover, 241 pages, #835, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call toll free at 1-877-773-9077 to charge, M.-Thu. 9-5 or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

similar disrespect shown to the dead save in China, and there only in the case of decapitated criminals." [18]

Internecine struggles are particularly devastating on domestic populations, and the carnage suffered by the Russian peasants was no exception:

> When … [the] armies afterwards went to pieces … they left behind them, like spare parts and wreckage marking the spot where they had gone down, thousands of these unfortunate peasants, their horses lost, their sleighs smashed, themselves without money or food or any means of getting back to their homes. [19]

Entire countrysides were laid to waste, as McCullagh explains:

> I have got terrible statistics bearing on this subject. … I shall here confine myself to saying that districts, large as England, where there formerly were villages and cultivated fields, have now been reduced to the condition of deserts and are quite uninhabited. [*Ibid.*]

Invariably, wartime conditions lead to the rampant spread of disease and sickness as infrastructures are destroyed and sanitation conditions worsen. The horrific description that McCullagh provides of the thousands who died of typhus and the psychological effect it had on those who survived is chilling.

McCullagh reports:

> All of our British party dreaded typhus with an overmastering dread, not so much because of the typhus as because of the hospitals. They often said that if they went into one of these hospitals they would never leave it alive. The bad air alone would kill them.
>
> But it seemed impossible to avoid this terrible disease as, owing to the lack of water, there was no means of washing oneself or one's clothes, while the close contact in which we lived with the Russians made cleanliness on our part no guarantee against the disease. [35]

In the retreat from the Reds, there were entire trains—"death trains"—in which "everybody aboard was sick, dying or dead, the dead lying among the living in some of the *teplyushki*" [chicken coops]. [34] The author provides astounding figures of the desolation. In the Novo-Nikolaevsk district alone, from November 1919 to April 1920, 60,000 deaths were reported and some 20,000 bodies laid unburied outside the town. [33-34]

The Whites ultimately lost because they were, in McCullagh's opinion, bigger hypocrites than the Reds. The Communists fervently believed in their ideology; the Whites did not. McCullagh points out this critical factor:

> Russia is fast losing every vestige of Christianity and civilization; and this remark applies not only to Red Russia but to White. Red Russia is probably the better of the two, for it never pretended to be very prudish, whereas White Russia posed as the champion of Christianity. [38]

No better example of this could be seen than in the sexual debauchery and exploitation of girls and young women that took place among the White Russian officer corps, McCullagh says. He maintained:

> Some of the Russian officers in Omsk, who had been deeply shocked by the unfounded stories about the Communist nationalization of women, seemed to carry out that principle pretty thoroughly in their own private lives. And now, having deserted their soldiers, they were bringing their harem along with them, as well as all the alcohol, which they could get a hold of. [38]

This is not to say that McCullagh was sympathetic to the Bolsheviks. By the end of the book, after witnessing how Communism was destroying all that was good in Russia, he condemned it as a dictatorial political system that controlled nearly every aspect of people's lives.

While McCullagh does not raise

this fact, the Bolshevik takeover, the disease and the destruction of the pre-war social order can be traced to one source—World War I. Had Russia not participated in the conflagration it is highly unlikely that any of the horrible events listed above would have taken place. Ultimately, however, it is the fault of the czar and his government, along with the other Western powers, that allowed Russia and the rest of the world to be drawn into one of the most disastrous conflicts in human history that eventually led to the Russian monarch's brutal murder.

McCULLAGH ON THE JEWS

It has been well documented that there was an overwhelming Jewish influence among the hierarchy of the Bolshevik Party. Not surprising, the Jewish role in the Bolshevik revolution and the running of the Soviet government in its initial years has been whitewashed by mainstream historians. McCullagh does make mention of this fact and points out the prominent Bolsheviks who were Jews, but mostly in a matter-of-fact manner. Thankfully, the publisher of the 2019 edition of the book provides short biographical footnotes on the leading Jewish Communists who often used Russian ethnic names to conceal their true identities.

Of course, McCullagh was a journalist, not a social theorist such as Dr. Kevin MacDonald with his "evolutionary biology approach," or a cleric who analyzed Judaism from a theological perspective, such as Fr. Denis Fahey and Fr. Charles Coughlin. Nevertheless, McCullagh does not shy away from the matter, and his tome adds to the overwhelming but largely ignored fact of the disproportionate involvement of Jews in the Bolshevik takeover of the country and the execution of the czar, the royal family and what was left of its entourage. In today's politically correct far-left academic atmosphere, no mainstream publisher would dare to issue such a book because it would be removed from shelves or never even published.

A 'Demonic Attack' on Christians

Patriarch Tikhon (born Vasily Ivanovich Bellavin) was head of the Russian Orthodox Church (11th Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia) during the Red revolution, and courageously condemned what he believed was as a "demonic attack" on the Christian civilization of czarist Russia. Before that, Tikhon was a bishop in the United States from 1898 to 1907, where he created his own cathedral in New York City. After his return to Russia, the atheistic government of the Bolsheviks was loathe to martyr the popular religious leader, but instead placed him under house arrest. He died at age 80 in prison in 1925 and was canonized by the Catholic Church in 1989.

CHRISTIANITY & BOLSHEVISM

While there were debates among the Communists about how much of the market economy should be allowed, should there be trade with the West, or should world revolution be encouraged, there was universal agreement of the mind among all the Reds that McCullagh came into contact with: a virulent hatred of Christianity. All vestiges of Christianity had to be removed for public consumption and, when allowed, it was to be censored, regulated and spied upon by the Bolsheviks. The Communists rightly saw in Christianity and the monarchy its greatest threat—a worship of something other than the state. The animosity held for it was beyond any natural, human feeling, but can only be attributed to the underworld. If one takes the perspective of 20th-century clerics such as Fr. Fahey, the anti-Christian sentiment of the Bolshevik regime, and later of all Communist states, stemmed from the Jews and their primordial hatred of Christ, which was transmitted to the non-Jews that they shared power with.

In a surprising passage, McCullagh, being a Roman Catholic, contends that the Catholic Church had more vitality, its clergy was more learned, and its flock more committed to the faith than the Russian Orthodox Church. "[T]he Orthodox Church," he states, "is different from the Roman. The latter, I should say, has a powerful organization, and possesses among its higher ecclesiastics cultured men with trained minds and great diplomatic ability. The former is in a more primitive stage, and its long connection with the state has atrophied it." [275-76]

The disparity can be seen in the author's contrast of the two hierarchs:

> Cardinal Mercier is a highly educated man with Latin energy and initiative. Patriarch Tikhon is a pious, unsophisticated man with a considerable knowledge of Russian theological literature, and with more than a touch of Russian fatalism and apathy. … He is capable of being a martyr, but incapable of inaugurating and carrying on an active anti-Bolshevik movement. [276]

"The most formidable enemy of Bolshevism among the religious bodies in Russia," McCullagh says, "is the other great International—the Roman Catholic Church. This church possesses, in every Russian and Siberian town, large and very earnest congregations … and in no case that came under my observation has the priest deserted his flock or discontinued holding daily services, which are always well attended by men as well as by women." [278-79]

Sadly, as the publisher relates in a footnote, the Catholic Church would over the years go into decline in Russia as did most other religions.

TRANSFORMATION OF RUSSIA

By the time McCullagh arrived in Moscow before his return to Great Britain, the Bolsheviks had already been implementing Communism, and the changes that he reported on were not, to say the least, for the best. Typically under socialism, shortages of goods are a constant feature with a depletion of the capital stock and disruption of basic services. Moscow, under the Reds, was no different.

Entrepreneurship, the vital force in a market economy, was nowhere to be seen, nor was there any allowance of personal initiative or individual creativity:

> Subsequent investigation showed me that … the Communist system tends inevitably to crush all expression of genius, as it has never before been crushed. [334]

Only if one kowtows to the regime will they be able to express themselves:

> If a Shakespeare or a Shelley arises in Red Russia, and refuses to make himself the mouthpiece for the coarse, semi-educated leaders of the Reds, he will have to spend all his time in getting himself bread, water, fuel and clothing, and will have no leisure [time] left for any higher work. [*Ibid.*]

The past ambiance of Old Moscow, with its certain traditions, unique charms, and even its peculiarities, was ruthlessly extinguished under the Bolshevik yoke and replaced by a definite melancholia, which was felt and could be seen by all. "The first night I ventured out into the streets of Moscow," McCullagh laments, "was one of almost unbelievable gloom and depression." [333] He continues:

> The desertion of the streets, the disorder, the gloom charged with menace, the terrifying and inexplicable sounds that smote the ear, combined to create the best impression of the lower regions that it is possible to imagine. [334]

The bleakness of life under Communism was something that the well-traveled journalist had never encountered:

> I have often been at night, during the Great War, in deserted and shattered villages of No Man's Land, with corpses lying in the streets and enemies hidden in the cellars, but none of them ever filled me with such fear as did this Bolshevik Garden of Eden. [*Ibid.*]

McCULLAGH ON LENIN

Although he never conducted an interview with Lenin (Vladimir Ilyich Ulyanov, 1870-1924), McCullagh knew a number of contacts who knew him and was able to read a considerable number of Russian accounts on the Bolshevik leader that provided him with keen insights on Lenin's personality.

McCullagh boldly hypothesized that Lenin could have been the Antichrist. In his comparison between the Son of Man and the Bolshevik dictator, McCullagh declares, "Christ's greatest commandment was love; Lenin's is hate." [352]

McCullagh elaborates on a soul consumed with enmity and a mindset that was shared by nearly all of the Bolshevik leadership:

> He [Lenin] teaches workmen to hate their employers. Peasants to hate their landlords, Jews to hate Christians; Soldiers and sailors to hate officers; laymen to hate priests; Citizens to hate their magistrates; apprentices to hate their masters; shoppers to hate shopkeepers; the poor to hate those who are less poor; the ignorant to hate those who are less ignorant. [*Ibid.*]

Lenin's outlook, inspired by Marx, Robespierre and Rousseau, came to dominate much of the Western world's thought throughout the 20th century and exists to this day.

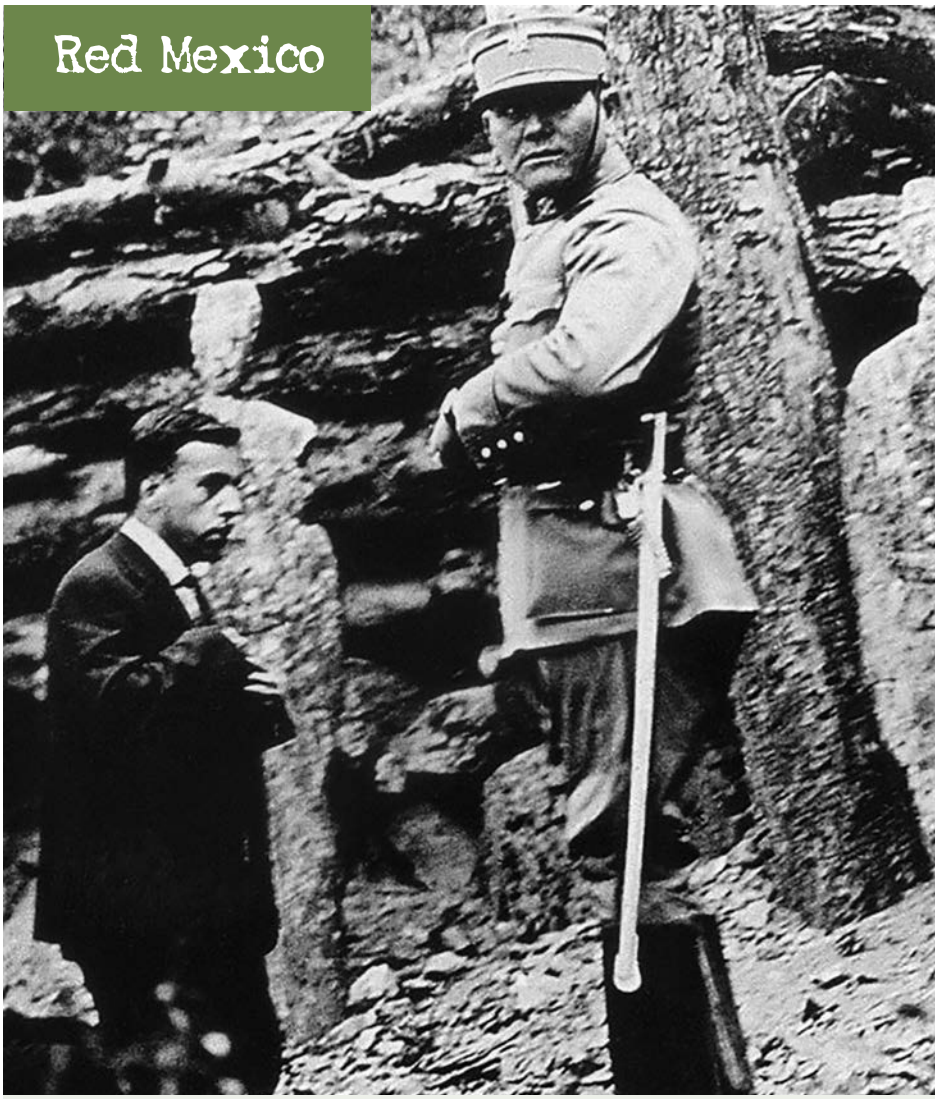
Few in political history have surpassed the level of authoritarianism in Lenin's character. McCullagh says:

> He believes that he has the secret to earthly happiness, and people who believe very strongly that they are in possession of the secret of earthly or eternal happiness inevitably display intolerance and fanaticism, accompanied by a blind submission to a political or religious formula, an inability to discuss that formula, a tendency to regard as enemies all those who refuse to accept it, and an intense itch for propaganda. [350-51]

Surprisingly, Lenin had a "softer side." While little was known of his personal life, he reportedly was "sincerely attached to his wife" and was "passionately fond of children." He also took little interest in his own well-being. "He takes so little care of himself in the Kremlin," McCullagh reports, "that a deputation of peasants that once came to see him insisted on sending him bread, butter and eggs from their village; and this is only a continuation of the life that he led in exile." [237] He had accumulated almost no personal wealth, as one of Lenin's friends told McCullagh: "When Lenin left his humble lodgings in Paris for still humbler lodgings in Switzerland, his furniture fetched only 45 francs at an auction." [*Ibid.*]

And, like Trotsky, his rise from ob-

Red Mexico



McCullagh went to Mexico during the anti-Catholic persecution in that country from 1926 until 1929, and, by disguising himself, managed to evade the state police and informants, particularly when visiting known Catholics. To get into Mexico he first travelled up the Amazon by canoe, trekked across Central America and on to the officially closed Mexican border which he managed to cross. In his book *Red Mexico*, McCullagh reported firsthand on his experiences in Mexico, which included a full account of the arrest and execution without trial of Jose Ramon Miguel Agustin Pro Juarez, also known as Blessed Miguel Pro, and three young Catholic men, for the alleged attempted murder of President Alvaro Obregon by throwing two bombs at the car in which he was traveling. The bombs were thrown by the occupants of a passing car traveling in the opposite direction, which, after exploding, caused only minor injuries and damage. There was absolutely no evidence against the accused men except for the fact they were known Catholics, and thus were seen as legitimate targets by the Mexican state. They were executed without trial. Above, Father Pro is executed.

security to dominance began with his opposition to the Great War:

> … when he presented himself at the Russian frontier near Tornio, shabby, tired and travel-stained, accompanied by a crowd of women and of disreputable-looking men, at one moment frantically organizing an anti-war meeting among the Russian soldier denunciations of militarism. [236]

Despite their toppling of the monarchy and defeat of the Whites, Lenin was skeptical and believed that the revolution and the social leveling would not survive:

> [For] all their bluster and all their military success, the Bolsheviks therefore feel themselves at times to be nothing but amateurs in the realms of diplomacy, war, secret service and economics. And, on more than one occasion, Lenin himself confessed to a painful sinking at the heart, and even declared in public that his great experiment would probably fail. [313]

Tragically, for the vast majority of Russians and the world at large, Lenin's fears were not confirmed for at least another 70 years!

McCULLAGH ON YUROVSKY

Of all of McCullagh's conversations, recollections, and interactions in his extraordinary time in Russia, his interview with Yakov Mikhailovich Yurovsky (1878-1938) has to be the most fascinating. Yurovsky was the Jewish head of the Bolshevik secret police (Cheka) unit who orchestrated and carried out both the horrific murder and "burial" of Nicholas II and his family. McCullagh was able to meticulously reconstruct the nefarious deeds from primary sources and his own visit to the sites not long after.

After much reluctance, McCullagh finally convinced himself to interview the "czaricide," which took place at the latter's Ekaterinburg home not far from where the slaughter took place. The unnerving episode left a lasting impression on McCullagh.

Yurovsky's physical appearance, his speech and movements made it clear to McCullagh that he was still severely traumatized by the executions that took place two years prior. The face-to-face meeting with the individual directly responsible for ending the Romanov dynasty confirmed McCullagh's belief that the wanton actions on the night of July 16-17, 1918 were demonically inspired.

To get access, McCullagh told Yurovsky that he wanted to discuss an article, which the former had written about a life insurance program, although McCullagh had no knowledge of the subject. As he walked into Yurovsky's living quarters, he felt a "certain amount of constriction at the heart" for having agreed to the meeting and, as he approached Yurovsky, McCullagh recalled that:

> [A] man stood slightly bent and in a suspicious and expectant attitude. From his photographs I at once saw that it was Yurovsky the czaricide. [154]

McCullagh surmised that his demeanor was:

> … exactly the same attitude that this terrible monster had waited outside the door of the czar's bedroom at 1 a.m. on the night of July 16-17, 1918. [154-55]

The author described his physical appearance:

> [A]s I came nearer I saw that he was grayish, wrinkled and looking much older [than 40]. He wore an unkept, grayish moustache and uncombed brown hair, and from the stubble on his cheeks and chin I saw that he had not shaved for some days. His face was sallow, square and not distinctively Jewish; and his eyes were greenish in hue and filled with a hard look of distrust. [155]

As they met and both extended their arms for a handshake, McCullagh recounts:

> I tried to overcome a strong feeling of repugnance, which suddenly swept over me as I reached out my hand and clasped the limp, clammy and rather unwilling hand which hung by his side, the hand which had murdered the czar. [*Ibid.*]

During the interview, the subject of atrocities that the Whites had committed in Ekaterinburg came up. In response, Yurovsky, who was at the time president of the local Extraordinary Commission, admitted putting to death 60 White suspects. He tried to justify himself, which reaffirmed McCullagh's view of the man's internal state:

> "What are 60 men?" he asked contemptuously, and this terrible question made me suddenly realize what I was beginning to forget: that I was in the lair of a human tiger; that I was face to face with a devil incarnate. [156]

McCULLAGH ON TROTSKY

Since he was a journalist and many of the leading Bolsheviks had been newspapermen and knew the importance of the press in spreading propaganda, McCullagh was able to gain access to a number of high-ranking officials. Such was the case with Leon Trotsky (Lev Davidovich Bronstein, 1879-1940) with whom McCullagh had a discussion on his return to Moscow. "I met Trotsky crossing in his usual impetuous style from Lenin's department to the cavalry barracks," writes the author, "and talked to him for a while, but without hearing anything of interest." [265]

While that encounter did not come to much, McCullagh's observations of Trotsky on the latter's trip to Ekaterinburg provided more insight on the personality and character of the Red Army's founder. Trotsky was no slouch, had a number of talents, and if he had moderated his views and remained in the West, he would have become a top-flight journalist.

> Trotsky, to do him justice, is an extraordinary man, and is idolized by the Bolsheviks, who say, not without some truth, that he is the most remarkable minister of war that Europe has produced

during the last six years of Armageddon. [105]

Trotsky keenly understood, unlike the other Russian politicians and parties, that opposition to the war would ultimately lead the Bolsheviks to political power:

> He formed a numerous and well-disciplined army out of men who were sick and tired of warfare, and who only supported the Bolsheviks originally because the Bolsheviks promised them peace. [105-06]

McCullagh did not ignore Trotsky's ethnicity:

> He wore no belt and carried no weapon; his face is sallow, Mephistophelean, and distinctly Jewish; his eyes dark and bright; his beard and moustache scanty. [97]

Due to his "Jewish adaptability," Trotsky would have been a success in any political environment:

> [I]f … he had entered British politics, he might have been as great a success as Disraeli was; and it would not matter which party he joined, for he has Jewish adaptability, has no very fixed principles, and possesses the gift, invaluable to a political adventurer, of throwing himself heart and soul into any cause he takes up. [106]

McCullagh gives an interesting example of Trotsky's ability to blend into rough or sophisticated society:

> [O]ne day when he [Trotsky] unexpectedly found himself seated next [to] a court lady at table, his rough comrades expected to find some occasion for mirth in their leader's behavior on this occasion, but he acquitted himself with perfect propriety, conversed pleasantly in French on eminently suitable subjects and, at the end of dinner, kissed the lady's hand, as the Russian custom is, with all the finished grace of an old French aristocrat. [107]

The war minister of the Reds also possessed some traits that McCullagh accurately foresaw and predicted would lead to Trotsky's downfall:

> [H]e is very ambitious and is endowed with a ruthless physical energy and a personal bravery, which one does not always expect to find in a Jew. I am doubtful if he will always remain a Bolshevik or will always submit to the deeper but less agile Lenin. [107]

CONCLUSION

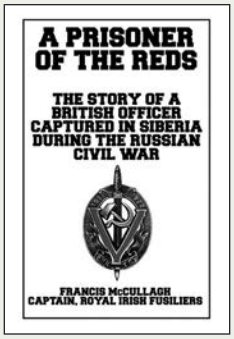
A Prisoner of the Reds is a fascinating account of a crucial time not only in Russian history, but for the rest of the 20th century. The book provides tremendous insights into the Bolshevik revolution and the early stages of Red rule. McCullagh's account of the horrific execution and burial of the czar and his family is graphic, so be prepared for that.

Unfortunately, the lessons that can be learned from the book have been lost on the modern world as more societies show support for far-left politicians despite the abysmal economic and human rights failure of Communism and its totalitarian nature. The aspiring collectivists are not advocates of full-blown socialism, but, if their policies are adopted, they would so cripple what is left of the market economies that it would pave the way for even more draconian forms of socialism. The best hope to thwart the rise of neo-leftism is a wide dispersion of superb books like *A Prisoner of the Reds*. ❖

Antonius J. Patrick is the pen name of a scholar and educator living and employed in the Washington, D.C. area who must remain anonymous to avoid retribution from his employers. He says, "I write for TBR on occasion because they are the only professional publisher in the region that runs my work without turning it into politically correct whitewash." This essay is dedicated to the late Fr. Denis Fahey (July 3, 1883–January 21, 1954).

A Prisoner of the Reds

The Story of a British Officer Captured in Siberia During the Russian Civil War


A PRISONER OF THE REDS
THE STORY OF A BRITISH OFFICER CAPTURED IN SIBERIA DURING THE RUSSIAN CIVIL WAR
FRANCIS McCULLAGH
CAPTAIN, ROYAL IRISH FUSILIERS

By Capt. Francis McCullagh, Royal Irish Fusiliers. A gripping eyewitness account of the two tumultuous years of 1919-1920 in the Soviet Union—a period which saw the collapse of the major anti-Communist White army in the face of a determined Red army assault, the murder of Czar Nicholas II and his family, and the early organizational stages of the Bolshevist state. These earth-shaking events were witnessed and recorded by famous international journalist Francis McCullagh—who was also, in secret, a British army intelligence officer deployed into Russia by the British government as part of its aid package to the anti-Communist forces during the Russian Civil War. Starting at the time of the major rout of the White Russian forces in November 1919, McCullagh vividly describes the infamous chaotic retreat across Siberia by the White army, their capture by the victorious Reds, and his successful "transition" to a journalist, hiding his military intelligence post from the victors. Softcover, 394 pages, #853, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

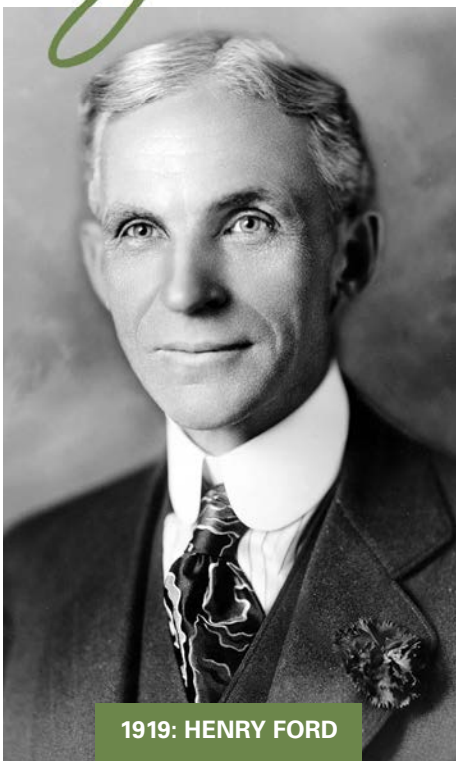
Henry Ford

This great American industrialist and inventor has been smeared beyond belief. Now it's time to set the record straight.

By John Wear, J.D.

Henry Ford (1863-1947) was born the same year as the battle of Gettysburg, and died two years after atomic bombs fell on Japan. His life personified the tremendous technological changes achieved in that span. Using his innate mechanical abilities, hard work and exceptional inventiveness, Ford transformed American industry and production. *Fortune* magazine chose Ford as its pick for the best businessman of the 20th century, while a poll of academic experts rated Ford as the greatest entrepreneur in American history.[1]

Ford also displayed what some people consider to be a darker side. Ford's newspaper, the *Dearborn Independent*, began a series of articles and editorials in 1920 on "the international Jew" which lasted for 91 consecutive weeks.[2] Ford was greatly admired by Adolf Hitler, and is the only American mentioned in the text of *Mein Kampf*.[3] On the occasion of his 75th birthday in 1938, Ford accepted the German government's highest civilian award for a foreigner, the Order of the Grand Cross of the German Eagle.[4]



1919: HENRY FORD

Ford biographer Vincent Curcio asks, "How could such malignancy, and greatness too, coexist in one person?[5] Since Ford's death, the Ford Motor Company and the Ford Foundation (established in 1936) have always gone to great lengths to distance themselves from Ford's views.

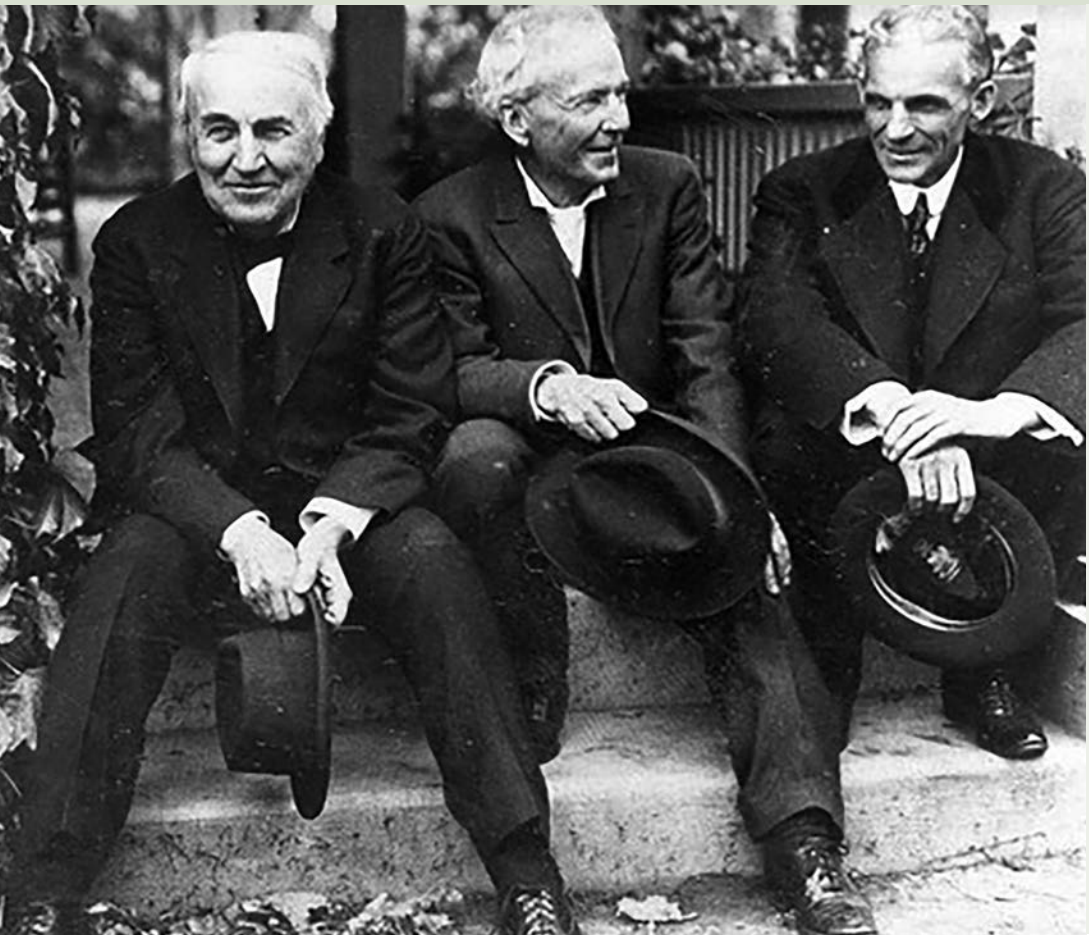
FAMOUS INDUSTRIALIST

Ford was raised on a farm in Greenfield Township, just outside of Detroit, Michigan. From the beginning he had little interest in farming, instead wanting to work with machinery and mechanics. Ford left school at age 17 to work in the machine shop of Drydock Engine Works, and worked nights repairing watches in a jewelry shop. By 1895, he had developed a strong interest in building cars. However, Ford's idea of building gasoline engines in a car was rejected by almost everyone. "Electricity, yes, that's the coming thing," Ford's employer explained to the young entrepreneur and budding inventor with regard to his experiments with a gas engine. "But gas—no."[6]

Thomas A. Edison was probably the first person to encourage Ford to use gasoline engines in cars. At a convention in Atlantic City, Ford described his plans to Edison for an internal combustion engine. Edison replied:

> Yes, there is a big future for any light-weight engine that can develop a high horsepower and be self-contained. No one kind of motive power is ever going to do all the work of the country. We do not know what electricity can do, but I take for granted that it cannot do everything. Keep on with your engine.
>
> If you can get what you are after, I can see a great future.[7]

Ford's conversation with Edison initiated a famous friendship that lasted more than three decades. Ford admired Edison and considered him to be the greatest man in the world.



Henry Ford (far right) is shown with famed inventor and good friend Thomas Alva Edison (far left) and Luther Burbank (center). Edison (68 years old at the time) and Ford (52 at the time) had traveled by train to meet Burbank in Santa Rosa, California, so the three could see San Francisco's Panama-Pacific International Exposition. Burbank was world famous for his ingenious efforts in horticulture, and Edison and Ford were both excited to tour the experimental gardens Burbank had on the grounds of his large home. Burbank, in fact, had paid for his home with the sale of a mere five leaves from a spineless cactus he had created during his botanical experiments.

Edison described Ford as not only a "natural mechanic" and a "natural businessman," but that rarest of types, "a combination of the two."[8]

After two failed attempts at forming a car company, the Ford Motor Company officially opened for business in June 1903. With the debut of the Model A, Ford had finally built and sold a car that was well made and simple to operate. Ford continued to work on building a car that cost even less and was easier to drive and repair. All of Ford's ideas on the ideal automobile came together in 1908 when he created the Model T.[9]

Ford announced in 1909, without any previous warning, that in the future he was going to build only the Model T. Ford said:

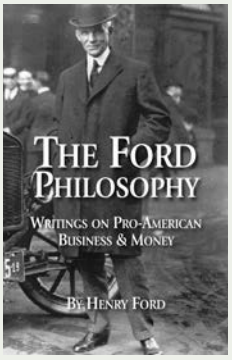
> I will build a motor car for the great multitude. It will be large enough for the family but small enough for the individual to run and care for. It will be constructed of the best materials, by the best men to be hired, after the simplest designs that modern engineering can devise. But it will be so low in price that no man making a good salary will be unable to own one—and enjoy with his family the blessing of hours of pleasure in God's great open spaces.[10]

Critics were doubtful of Ford's ambitious plans and ideas. In his autobiography, Ford wrote that the general comment to his announcement was: "If Ford does that, he will be out of business in six months."[11] Ford proved his critics wrong. Ford Motor Company sold 15 million Model Ts by 1927, its last year of production, making Ford a very wealthy man.[12]

> "One of the greatest discoveries a person makes … is to find they can do what they were afraid they couldn't."

The Model T lived a long time for an automobile. More importantly, the Model T transformed a nation. American historian Richard Snow writes: "The departing Model T left us the landscape we know today—gas stations, suburbs, parkways, hot dog stands shaped like hot dogs, motels, and much that goes with all that: vacations and spending money, for instance."[13]

Not only did Ford build a great car, but in 1914 he also raised the minimum pay for Ford employees to the then unheard-of amount of $5 per day. Ford had dramatically increased wages for his employees while reducing the cost of his car.[14] Ford's thesis demanding prosperity for the workers



The Ford Philosophy

Writings on Pro-American Business & Money

The Ford Philosophy is much more than just excerpts from the writings of Henry Ford, the genius-inventor of the American automobile. This book comprises Ford's "philosophy, guiding set of principles and a roadmap for setting the United States on the path to greatness."

In 64 succinct pages, Ford cogently argues the goal of business should be to help the workingman in America, as compared to the system of Communism that was just beginning to take shape in the Soviet Union at his time, which was quickly bogged down in central planning and governmental controls. "The highest use of capital is not to make more money, but to make money do more service for the betterment of life," writes Ford. *The Ford Philosophy* clues us into what is plaguing U.S. commerce today. And one need only look back at pro-American business leaders of our past, like Ford, who ran multi-million-dollar companies but still believed that workers have just as much right to what the company they work for produces as the soft-handed executives sitting in cushy chairs in skyscraper offices.

Softcover, 64 pages, $7.50 minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. Order from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5.

made every laboring person a potential customer. He proved that corporations can and should place the welfare of their employees ahead of profits and dividends.[15]

FOLK HERO

Ford was no bookish intellectual. This was revealed in the early summer of 1919, when Ford took the witness stand at the courthouse in Mount Clemens, Michigan in his libel suit against the *Chicago Tribune*. This newspaper had published an editorial a few years earlier describing Ford as "an ignorant idealist … [and] an anarchistic enemy of the nation" because Ford opposed President Woodrow Wilson's use of the National Guard to patrol the border against raids from Pancho Villa's Mexican guerrillas. Ford sued the paper for libel, and the *Tribune*'s lawyers set about the task of disproving libel by demonstrating the truth of Ford's ignorance.[16]

> "Thinking is the hardest work there is, which is probably the reason so few engage in it."

Under relentless questioning from the *Tribune*'s chief defense attorney, Ford displayed an astonishing lack of knowledge. Ford thought that the American Revolution had occurred in 1812, and he defined chili con carne as "a large mobile army." After fumbling multiple questions, Ford finally said, "I admit I am ignorant about most things."[17]

The jury, however, heard no evidence proving his anarchism. They thus found that Ford had been libeled. However, the jury awarded Ford only six cents in damages. When newspapers and magazines poked fun at him, Ford said, regarding newspapers, "I rarely read anything else except the headlines." (That's probably pretty good advice for today, as well, as much of what we see in the liberal news media is fake news and political and corporate propaganda.)

Ford was also perfectly content to admit that he was so focused on work that he had almost no time left for book learning.[18]

In fact, Ford had always been suspicious of formal education. He insisted that real wisdom lay not in paper abstractions, but in areas where people had to find real solutions to real problems. "I could never get much from books," Ford said in 1931. "When you have to solve a problem that nobody has yet thought about, how can you learn the solution from a book?" Ford was an intuitive thinker who arrived at conclusions through flashes of perception rather than systematic analysis.[19]

To the surprise and consternation of highbrows everywhere, Ford emerged from this seemingly embarrassing trial an even greater American folk hero than he had been before. Common people, rather than being scandalized by Ford's seeming ignorance, appreciated it. They admired his refreshing lack of pretension, and sympathized with his admission that he was too focused on work to get much formal education. Small-town newspapers urged readers to send sympathetic letters of support to Ford, and tens of thousands of people did so.[20]

THE *DEARBORN INDEPENDENT*

In 1918, Ford purchased the *Dearborn Independent*, a small community weekly. The paper was having financial difficulties and was about to go under. He launched the newspaper

into the national arena, and it became a forum for bringing his views directly to the American people.[21] "I have definite ideas and ideals that I believe are practical for the good of all, and intend giving them to the public without having them garbled, distorted or misquoted," Ford said when he bought the small newspaper.[22]

"This paper exists to spread ideas, the best that can be found," Ford stated in an editorial in the January 11, 1919 issue of the *Dearborn Independent*. "It aims to furnish food for thought. It desires to stir ambition and encourage independent thinking." Ford went on to explain his own role with the paper: "I have never pretended to be a writer or an editor, but I can talk with plain Americans in a way that we can understand each other."[23]

In the spring of 1920, the *Dearborn Independent* began chronicling the power of organized international Jewry. Many of these articles were then reprinted by Ford in a four-volume series called *The International Jew*. This book was translated into 16 languages, with an estimated 10 million copies sold in America and millions more in foreign countries. Few books have ever had such widespread circulation.[24]

The *Dearborn Independent* articles documented a worldwide conspiracy by international Jewish capitalists to corrupt and subjugate gentiles. *The Protocols of the Learned Elders of Zion* was introduced in the 10th of the 91 articles published by the *Dearborn Independent*. The *Protocols* detailed a worldwide plot to destroy gentile nations by providing leadership and financial backing to every activity that would undermine the social and moral institutions of the non-Jewish world. Ford hired an impressive team to investigate and write his articles for the *Dearborn Independent*.[25]

Jewish and non-Jewish sources protested Ford's campaign against international Jewry. Two major Jewish figures, Morris Gest and Lewis Berstein, filed libel suits of $5 million and $1 million, respectively, against Ford. Aaron Sapiro, a prominent Jewish attorney and cooperative organizer, also filed a $1 million libel suit aimed not at the newspaper but at its owner, Ford himself. Ford eventually settled out of court with Sapiro for an estimated $140,000, and made a 600-word public retraction as part of the settlement.[26]

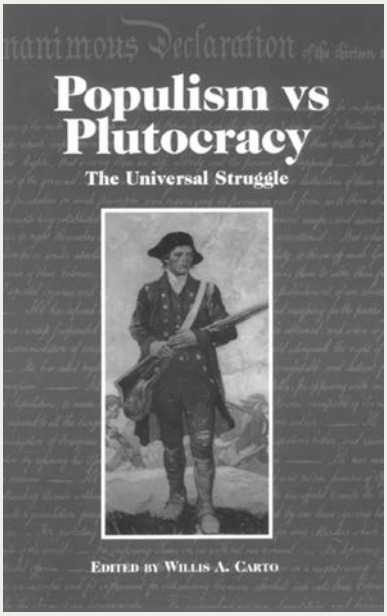
Ford closed the *Dearborn Independent* on December 31, 1927. A major reason for closing the newspaper is that it was hurting sales of his automobiles. "He used to have it in for the Jewish people until he saw them in Chevrolets, and then he said, 'Boys, I am all wrong'," Will Rogers joked. Ford's articles about Jews indelibly stained his reputation and raised questions about his moral and ideological character.[27]

Henry Ford poses in front of his Model T automobile in 1921. According to Bob Casey, retired curator of the Henry Ford Museum of Innovation, "Henry Ford did not invent the automobile. He didn't even invent the assembly line. But more than any other single individual, he was responsible for transforming the automobile from an invention of unknown utility into an innovation that profoundly shaped the 20th century and continues to affect our lives today."

SOURCE OF FORD'S VIEWS

How did Ford become convinced that there was an international Jewish conspiracy? Ford says he became convinced of the international Jewish conspiracy in the winter of 1915 when he sailed on a Peace Ship to Europe to attempt to end World War I. During Christmas 1921, Ford told a *New York Times* reporter in Florence, Alabama:

> It was the Jews themselves who convinced me of the direct relationship between the international Jew and war. In fact, they went out of their way to convince me. On the Peace Ship were two very prominent Jews. We had not been at sea 200 miles before they



Populism vs. Plutocracy:

The Universal Struggle

Here is a complete record of the history of American populism as embodied in the lives of America's populist heroes. Assembled by Michael Collins Piper and edited and organized by Willis A. Carto, the founder of TBR magazine, this book shows populism is the only obstacle to the New World Order. Many politicians of today claim the populist label. However, as this volume shows, few among the establishment's figures fully understand this political philosophy. Today, populism stands as the only obstacle in the world to economic and political slavery in a Global Plantation. Includes short biographies of Thomas Jefferson, Andrew Jackson, Henry Ford, William Randolph Hearst, James McCormick, Robert LaFollette, Frank Rizzo and many more. Hardback, 290 pages, #122, *$22* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5.

began telling me of the power of the Jewish race, of how they controlled the world through their control of gold, and that the Jew and no one but the Jew could end the war.

I was reluctant to believe it but they went into detail to convince me of the means by which the Jews controlled the war, how they had the money, how they had cornered all the basic materials needed to fight the war and all that, and they talked so long and so well that they convinced me.

They said, and they believed, that the Jews started the war, that they would continue it as long as they wished, and that until the Jews stopped the war it could not be stopped. I was so disgusted I would have liked to turn the ship back.[28]

financial system. An editorial in the *Dearborn Independent* stated that "the International Jew invented our financial and interest system, and is today in direct control of all financial centers of government, including the United States Federal Reserve System, which he organized and is now perfecting according to his original plan."[31]

Ford sincerely believed that he was only attacking "bad" Jews in his newspaper, and that the "good" Jews would support his efforts to create positive reforms. Ford was genuinely mystified that "good Jews" could not see the truth of what he published. For example, Rabbi Leo Franklin of Detroit had been a neighbor and longtime friend of Ford. Ford had sent Franklin a new Model T for several years, but in the summer of 1920, Franklin returned the gift because he felt Ford's articles would "poison the minds of the masses against the Jews." Ford telephoned Franklin a few days later and asked: "What's wrong, Dr. Franklin? Has something come between us?"[32]

> "Make the best quality goods possible at the lowest cost possible, paying the highest wages possible."

Rosika Schwimmer, who was on the Peace Ship with Ford, quoted Ford as saying even before the Peace Ship sailed: "I know who caused the war—the German-Jewish bankers! I have the evidence here"—he patted his breast pocket—"Facts! The German-Jewish bankers caused the war. I can't give out the facts now, because I haven't got them all yet, but I'll have them soon."[29] Thus, Ford likely had some knowledge of this oft-discussed conspiracy even before talking to these two prominent Jews.

Ford unquestionably believed in the reality of *The Protocols of the Elders of Zion*. "They fit with what is going on," Ford said about the *Protocols*. "They are 16 years old, and they have fitted the world situation up to this time. They fit it now."[30]

Ford also unquestionably believed that an international anti-Christian conspiracy controlled the American

It is also clear that Ford treated fairly the 3,000 or more Jews he employed. For example, Philip Slomovitz, as editor of Detroit's *Jewish News*, had numerous occasions to visit Ford plants. Slomovitz was always struck by the number of Jews who would come up to him and say, "Henry Ford is a great man. He has always treated us well."[33]

FORD'S LAST YEARS

Henry Ford's only child, Edsel, age 49, suddenly lapsed into a coma on May 25, 1943 while home in bed. The next day, the Ford empire was shaken

In 1938, on his 75th birthday, Henry Ford was presented with a medal by officials of the German government in Dearborn, Michigan. The original caption for this photo read: "One of America's greatest inventors is receiving the Grand Cross of the German Eagle. The Grand Cross of the German Eagle is the highest award a foreigner could receive from Germany in the Third Reich, and Henry Ford was the first American recipient of this order, an honor created in 1937 by Adolf Hitler. On the right is Karl Kapp, German consul in Cleveland and, on the left, Fritz Heller, German consular representative in Detroit."

by the news that Edsel Ford had died during the night. "Maybe I pushed the boy too hard," the elder Ford, just shy of his 80th birthday, lamented to friends. Production problems with the B-24 program at Ford plants had taken a tremendous toll on Edsel, who was by now the president of the company. Edsel's health had been rapidly failing for months under the strain.[34]

Henry Ford also suffered from declining health in his last years. In the spring of 1946, while watching a public information film called "Death Stations" showing gruesome images of the Majdanek concentration camp, Ford suffered a massive stroke. Josephine Gomon, director of female personnel at Ford's Willow Run Bomber Plant, wrote: "The man who had pumped millions of dollars of anti-Semitic propaganda into Europe during the 1920s saw the ravages of a plague he had helped to spread. The virus had come full circle."[35]

Ford suffered a cerebral hemorrhage just before midnight on April 7, 1947, and died in his sleep at the age of 83. Every industrial worker in the state of Michigan was asked to observe a moment of silence on the day of his funeral.[36] Fred Smith, an official of the Ford Motor Company, described Ford's funeral: "You never saw anything like it in your life. People would cry, others would try to touch the coffin, and reach over and touch him and so forth. People in all walks of life, Negroes, Jews, gentiles, Chinese, Japanese, Hindus … came from all over. … The traffic was tied up for miles."[37]

Ford's eldest grandson, Henry Ford II, had been appointed president of Ford Motor Company more than a year earlier. Henry II moved to disavow, once and for all, any remaining vestiges of "anti-Semitism" on behalf of the company. He publicly stated that copies of *The International Jew* were without the authorization of his grandfather, the Ford Motor Company, or himself. Under Henry Ford II's

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Hitler on the Jews

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. Of the millions of words written on Hitler, virtually none quotes Hitler's exact words on the Jews. The reason for this is clear: Those in media, government and universities must present a simplistic and sanitized picture of Hitler as an insane anti-Semite, a bloodthirsty tyrant and the embodiment of evil. This caricature of the truth is extremely useful—if for no other reason than to batter anyone critical of Zionist interests. To accomplish this goal, they need to ensure that no one reads his actual words. But you can. Softcover, 200 pages, #847, ***$16*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

Goebbels on the Jews

The Complete Diary Entries: 1923 to 1945

By Prof. Thomas Dalton. From the age of 26 until his death in 1945, Joseph Goebbels kept a near-daily diary. In it, he recorded significant events of the day along with his thoughts and opinions on a variety of topics, most notably the Jewish policy of the Third Reich. Here we get a detailed and unprecedented look at the attitudes of one of the highest-ranking men in Nazi Germany. Goebbels shared Hitler's "anti-Semitism," and likewise wanted Jews totally removed from the Reich territory—this is the so-called "territorial solution" to Hitler's "Jewish Question." The Jews would be collected into ghettos, disinfested of typhus-bearing lice, and then transported to newly captured lands in the east. Once there, they would be detained in concentration camps or put to work as forced labor. Ultimately, Goebbels and others sought to remove the Jews from Eurasia. Softcover, 280 pages, #848, ***$22*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers.

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leadership, Ford Motor Company spent millions of dollars advertising in Jewish publications, donated generously to Jewish causes, and ensured that these initiatives received wide publicity in the mainstream media.[38]

Ford Motor Company continued to distance itself from Henry Ford's alleged anti-Semitism. On February 23, 1997, NBC broadcast the television premiere of Steven Spielberg's movie *Schindler's List*. "By foregoing commercials during the screening, the Ford Division of the Ford Motor Company will make TV history as the sole sponsor of the program," an announcement accompanying the broadcast stated, demonstrating the Ford Motor Company's efforts to distance itself from the views of its founder.[39]

The *Dearborn Independent* said, "These articles have always held that the cleansing must come from within Judah itself."[42] Ford deserves praise rather than scorn for courageously exposing a topic that today is considered unmentionable and punishable by fine or imprisonment in many nations across the globe. ❖

> "Anyone who stops learning is old, whether at 20 or 80. Anyone who keeps learning stays young."

CONCLUSION

Henry Ford made a major contribution to much of the technological progress achieved in the last 120 years. Ford's innovations include the moving assembly line, affordable automobiles, vertical integration of all aspects of his industry from raw materials to the shipping of finished products, and fair wages for all employees. The financial legacy of the Ford Foundation has also benefited many charitable causes.[40]

Ford's reputation has been badly tarnished by the 91 truthful articles he published in the *Dearborn Independent* exposing the danger and corruption of international Jewry. Albert Lee, for example, calls Ford's articles "the greatest barrage of anti-Semitism in American history."[41] However, Ford was hoping that by subjecting "good Jews" to the light of truth, they would purge their ranks of the "bad Jews."

ENDNOTES:

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4 Curcio, Vincent, *Henry Ford*, Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2013, p. 156.

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6 Ford, Henry, *My Life and Work*, Garden City, NY: Doubleday, Page & Company, 1923, pp. 24, 34.

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8 Watts, Steven, *The People's Tycoon: Henry Ford and the American Century*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005, pp. 33, 42.

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11 *Ibid.*, p. 73.

12 Snow, Richard, *I Invented the Modern Age: The Rise of Henry Ford*, New York: Scribner, 2013, p. 319.

13 *Ibid.*, p. 321.

14 Rae, John B., *Henry Ford*, Englewood Cliffs, NJ: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1969, p. 74.

15 Wik, Reynold M., *Henry Ford and Grass-roots America*, Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 1972, pp. 180-181.

16 Watts, Steven, *The People's Tycoon: Henry Ford and the American Century*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005, p. ix

17 *Ibid.*

18 *Ibid.*, pp. ix-x.

Henry Ford (left) and his son, Edsel, are shown chatting in 1943.

19 *Ibid.*, pp. 480, 495.
20 *Ibid.*, p. x.
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26 *Ibid.*, pp. 34, 43, 71-82.
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28 Lee, Albert, *Henry Ford and the Jews*, New York: Stein and Day, 1980, pp. 144-145.
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30 Baldwin, Neil, *Henry Ford and the Jews: The Mass Production of Hate*, New York: Public Affairs, 2001, p. 160.
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32 Watts, Steven, *The People's Tycoon: Henry Ford and the American Century*, New York: Alfred A. Knopf, 2005, p. 391.
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34 Wallace, Max, *The American Axis: Henry Ford, Charles Lindbergh, and the Rise of the Third Reich*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2003, p. 313.
35 *Ibid.*, pp. 358-359.
36 *Ibid.*, p. 359.
37 Wik, Reynold M., *Henry Ford and Grass-roots America*, Ann Arbor, MI: The University of Michigan Press, 1972, p. 5.
38 Wallace, Max, *The American Axis: Henry Ford, Charles Lindbergh, and the Rise of the Third Reich*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2003, pp. 359-360.
39 *Ibid.*, p. 375.
40 Bryan, Ford R., *Clara: Mrs. Henry Ford*, Dearborn, MI: Ford Books, 2001, p. 11.
41 Lee, Albert, *Henry Ford and the Jews*, New York: Stein and Day, 1980, p. 14.
42 *Ibid.*, p. 33.

John Wear was born in 1953 in Houston. He graduated with a degree in accounting from Southern Methodist University in 1974 and passed the CPA exam later that year. He graduated from the University of Texas Law School in 1977 and passed the Texas bar in 1978. Wear, who is currently retired, worked most of his career as a CPA. His most recent employment was from 1994 to 2008 with Lacerte Software, a tax division of Intuit.

Henry Ford Quotes

"You can't build a reputation on what you are going to do."

✠ ✠ ✠

"Don't find fault, find a remedy; anybody can complain."

✠ ✠ ✠

"The only real mistake is the one from which we learn nothing."

✠ ✠ ✠

"Obstacles are those frightful things you see when you take your eyes off your goals."

✠ ✠ ✠

"When everything seems to be going against you, remember that the airplane takes off against the wind, not with it."

✠ ✠ ✠

"It has been my observation that most people get ahead during the time that others waste."

✠ ✠ ✠

"Quality means doing it right when no one is looking."

✠ ✠ ✠

"Chop your own wood and it will warm you twice."

✠ ✠ ✠

"Nothing is particularly hard if you divide it into small jobs."

✠ ✠ ✠

"If money is your hope for independence, you will never have it. The only real security that a man can have in this world is a reserve of knowledge, experience and ability."

✠ ✠ ✠

"The whole secret of a successful life is to find out what is one's destiny to do, and then do it."

✠ ✠ ✠

"You can't learn in school what the world is going to do next year."

✠ ✠ ✠

"If there is any one secret of success, it lies in the ability to get the other person's point of view and see things from that person's angle as well as from your own."

The WISDOM *of* HENRY FORD

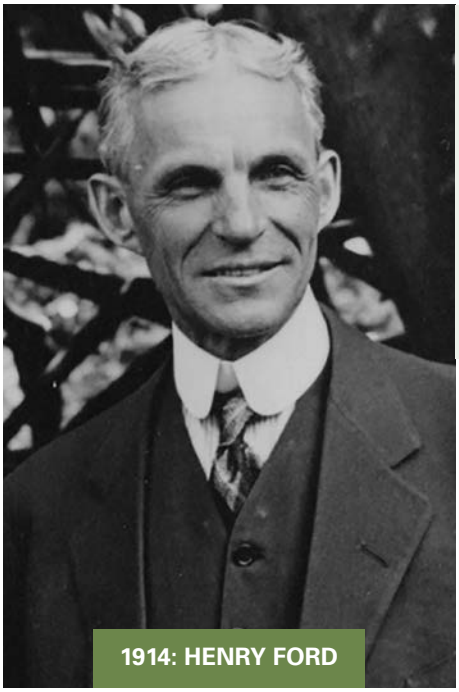
Henry Ford's wisdom and insights into a wide range of topics are evident in his writings. Below are excerpts of Ford's writings on a variety of important topics compiled by TBR Assistant Editor John Friend.

FORD ON THE MONEY SYSTEM

"Some people think that everything will be rectified when war is abolished. Well, let nothing interfere with the abolition until its roots are cut; and one of its main roots is a false money system and the high priests thereof."

"Bankers play far too great a part in the conduct of industry. Most businessmen will privately admit that fact. They will seldom publicly admit it, because they are afraid of their bankers. It requires less skill to make a fortune dealing in money than dealing in production. The average successful banker is by no means so intelligent and resourceful as is the average successful businessman. Yet, the banker, through his control of credit, practically controls the average businessman."

"I am not against bankers as such. We stand very much in need of thoughtful men, skilled in finance. The world cannot go on without banking facilities. But whether we have based our banking and our credit on the right foundation is another matter."



1914: HENRY FORD

Though Henry Ford (shown left) thought most book learning was basically useless, this did not mean he was not highly intelligent. Ford prided himself on his ability to solve problems. He was an "America firster" on matters such as money, trade and war.

"If the controllers of credit have lately acquired this very large power, is it not to be taken as a sign that there is something wrong with the financial system that gives to finance instead of service (businessmen), the predominant power in industry? It was not the industrial acumen of the bankers that brought them into the management of industry. Therefore, I personally want to discover whether we are operating under the best financial system."

"The people are thinking about the money question; and if the money masters have any information which they think the people ought to have to prevent them going astray, now is the time to give it. The people are naturally conservative. They are more conservative than the financiers. Those who believe that the people are so easily led that they would permit printing presses to run off money like milk tickets do not understand them. It is the innate conservatism of the people that has kept our money good in spite of the fantastic tricks which the financiers

play—and which they cover up with high technical terms."

"The people are on the side of sound money. They are so unalterably on the side of sound money that it is a serious question how they would regard the system under which they live, if they once knew what the initiated can do with it. The present money system is not going to be changed by speech-making or political sensationalism or economic experiment. It is going to change under the pressure of conditions—conditions that we cannot control and pressure that we cannot control. These conditions are with us now; that pressure is now upon us. The people must be helped to think naturally about money. They must be told what it is, and what makes it money, and what are the possible tricks of the present system which puts nations and peoples under control of the few."

"The bankers who do straight banking should regard themselves as naturally the first men to probe and understand our money system—instead of being content with the mastery of local banking-house methods; and if they would deprive the gamblers in bank balances of the name of 'banker,' and oust them once and for all from the place of influence which that name gives them, banking would be restored and established as the public service it ought to be, and the iniquities of the present monetary system and financial devices would be lifted from the shoulders of the people."

FORD ON WAR AND PEACE

"Business should be on the side of peace, because peace is business's best asset. We ought not to forget that wars are a purely manufactured evil, and are made according to a definite technique. A campaign for war is made upon as definite lines as a campaign for any other purpose."

"First, the people are worked upon. By clever tales, the people's suspicions are aroused toward the nation against whom war is desired. Make the nation suspicious; make the other nations suspicious. All you need for this is a few agents with some cleverness and no conscience and a press whose interest is locked up with the interests that will be benefited by war. Then the 'overt act' will soon appear. It is no trick at all to get an 'overt act' once you work the hatred of two nations up to the proper pitch."

> "Ford thought that his workers had as much right to the fruits of their labor as top executives.

"There were men in every country who were glad to see the World War begin and sorry to see it stop. Hundreds of American fortunes date from the Civil War; thousands of new fortunes date from the World War. Nobody can deny that war is a profitable business for those who like that kind of money. I don't want any of it. It's like taking blood money."

"An impartial investigation of the last war, of what preceded it, and what has come out of it, would show beyond a doubt that there is in the world a group of men with vast powers of control, who prefer to remain unknown, who do not seek office or any of the tokens of power, who belong to no nation whatever, but are international. [This group of men] is a force that uses every government, every widespread business organization, every agency of publicity, every resource of national psychology, to throw the world into a panic for the sake of getting still more power over the world."

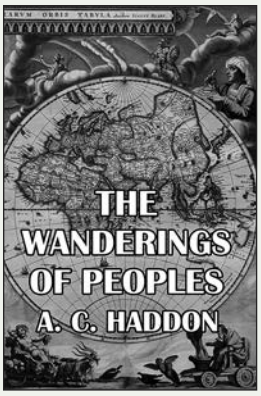
"There is a power within the world which cries 'War!' and, in the confusion of nations, the unrestrained sacrifice which people make for safety and peace, runs off with the spoils of the panic."

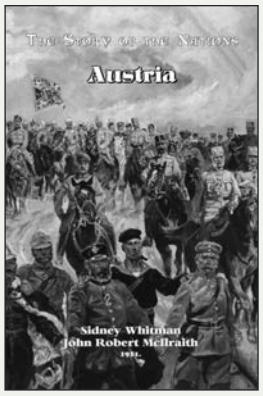
FORD ON TRADE & EQUALITY

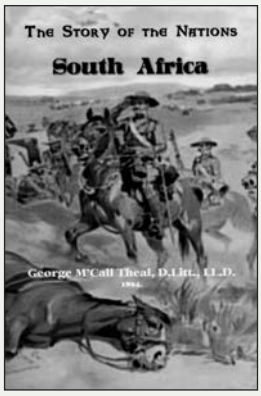
"Foreign trade is full of delusions. We ought to wish for every nation as large a degree of self-sufficiency as possible."

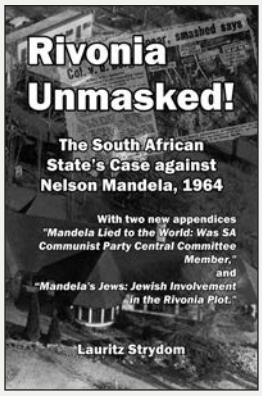
"From the beginning, the races have exhibited distinct strains of genius. This one for government; another for colonization; another for the sea; another for art and music; another for agriculture; another for business; and so on. The sooner we get back to a basis of natural specialities, the sooner we shall be sure of international self-respect—and international peace. Trying to take the trade of the world can promote war. It cannot promote prosperity. Some day even the international bankers will learn this."

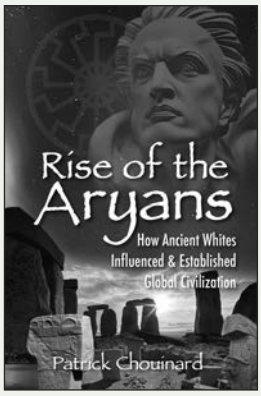
"There can be no greater absurdity and no greater disservice to humanity in general than to insist that all men are equal. Most certainly all men are not equal, and any democratic conception which strives to make men equal is only an effort to block progress. Men cannot be of equal service. The men of larger ability are less numerous than the men of smaller ability; it is possible for a mass of smaller men to pull themselves down. It is the larger men who give the leadership to the community and enable the smaller men to live with less effort." ❖











EURO-AMERICAN HISTORY BOOKS

The Wanderings of Peoples

NEW! By A.C. Haddon. First published in 1911, this is the only book ever published that maps out the great migrations that led to the racial composition of present-day nations. Written by one of Britain's top anthropologists, *The Wanderings of Peoples* describes in detail how the continents of Europe, Africa, Asia and North and South America came to be inhabited with their native populations. This outstanding work of research—written in an age when anthropologists openly stated the reality of race and its effects upon civilization—explains why the real driver of history is racial change, of one race displacing another and becoming dominant in a region. The end result is the creation of a new culture which reflects the nature of the newcomers. Softcover, 114 pages, #851, *$12.*

The Story of the Nations: Austria

By Sidney Whitman and John McIlraith. Written in 1911. This book covers the history of Austria from its earliest times, the ancient inhabitants, the Teutons, the Romans, the Goths, Attila's incursions, Bavaria, Tyrol, the Avars, Charlemagne, Henry II, the Hohenstaufen dynasty, the Franconians, the Habsburg's Rudolf I, II, III and IV, Albrecht I and II, the Styrians, Maximilian, Catholics, Protestants, much more, Softcover, 407 pages, 40 illustrations plus royal blood lines, #838, *$25.*

The Story of the Nations: South Africa

By George Theal. Here's the fascinating history of South Africa up until about 1899. Covers the formation of the Cape Colony, the creation of the Orange Free State, the African Republic, Rhodesia and all other territories south of the Zambezi, the ancient inhabitants before the arrival of the whites, the Portuguese arrival, the Dutch East India Company, Hottentot wars, Zulu wars, European internecine conflicts, British Kaffraria and much more. Softcover, 452 pages, #839, *$25.*

Rivonia Unmasked! The Case Against Mandela

First published in 1965, this book was the white South African government's official version of the 1963-1964 "Rivonia Treason Trial" which saw eight top South African Communist Party (SACP) and African National Congress (ANC) leaders, Mandela included, sentenced to life in prison for their plan to seize power by violence in South Africa and turn it into a Marxist state. Evidence at the trial showed that the Communist parties in the USSR, Algeria, China, Czechoslovakia and East Germany actively supported the plot and that the ANC and the SACP planned a national massacre. It also shows how the apartheid government was out of touch with reality, believing that it was "only" Communists who were a problem. Two appendices focus on Mandela's position as a high-ranking Communist and the Jewish nature of the ANC. Softcover, 186 pages, #828, *$16.*

Rise of the Aryans: How Ancient Whites Established Global Civilization

By Patrick Chouinard. Across the world are mysterious and ancient stone structures demonstrating advanced building techniques and an incredibly sophisticated knowledge of archeoastronomy. From isolated Easter Island, to the mountain peaks of the Andes, from the British Isles and the Mediterranean to the steppes of Eurasia, from the arid deserts of western China to the Mississippi Valley of North America, some advanced culture was erecting megalithic structures that baffle archeologists even today. Dated to sometime around 9600 B.C., the Gobekli Tepe temple complexes scattered across southern Anatolia have thrown the mainstream understanding of the rise of civilizations into chaos Who built them and why? What about the global pyramid phenomenon, Knossos, Carnac and Stonehenge and more? Softcover, 314 pages, #834, *$25.*

PANDEMICS!

How They've Changed the Course of History

BY JOHN TIFFANY

The Covid-19 novel coronavirus flu-like outbreak of disease—a pandemic—has forced people all over the globe to change how they live, at least for a while. A pandemic is like the more familiar term epidemic, except that a pandemic affects a continent or the entire world. During such an outbreak, humanity's main goal is simply to survive.

Many if not all of these diseases are zoonotic, meaning that they originated in animals as parasites, and, usually mutating, jumped to humans. It all starts with the domestication of animals, about 10,000 years ago. During most of prehistory, humans lived as small, scattered bands, rarely contacting other bands, and disease was a rare thing. Even the common cold was unknown.

Once we domesticated animals, and came into close contact with them, trouble began. The dense, settled communities of the Neolithic age also made contagion more possible. Influenza, leprosy, malaria, smallpox and tuberculosis appeared during this period. The more civilized humans became—building cities and forging trade routes to connect with other cities—the more likely epidemics and pandemics became.

Cows and sheep have a disease called rinderpest; this jumped to humans as measles and has killed hundreds of millions of people.

From camels we got smallpox, another great killer. From pigs we got the highly contagious whooping cough or pertussis. From chickens we got typhoid. From ducks we got influenza. From water buffalo, leprosy. AIDS virus, or HIV, came from our fellow primates, maybe from the African custom of eating monkeys or "bush meat."

The Angel of Death and his assistant are depicted striking the door of the next victim during the Plague of Rome (the Antonine Plague). Engraving by Levasseur after Jules-Elie Delaunay (1821-1891).

The most impressive way zoonotic pandemics have changed the course of history is how European diseases wiped out native American cultures, because Europeans had been in contact with domesticated animals for centuries and had developed considerable immunity to their diseases. American Indians had very few domesticated animals—the dog, turkey, guinea pig and the llama are about it.

According to a March 2019 study published in *Quaternary Science Reviews*, there were probably 60 million natives across the Americas in 1492. The best estimate indicates a death toll of 56 million by the beginning of the 1600s—a huge percentage of the pre-Columbian indigenous population and possibly 10% of the global population at the time. Upon his arrival on Hispaniola, Columbus encountered the native Tainos. By 1548, European diseases had wiped out most of them.

In the past 30 years or so, many new diseases have been the result of the onset of factory farming, "confined animal farming operations." Thousands of chickens, pigs or other animals are crammed together in buildings, standing in their own feces and dosed with antibiotics to keep them alive. The result is the emergence of new, antibiotic-resistant zoonotic diseases. ★

Here's a Quick Rundown of the World's Worst Pandemics and Their Effect on History

ATHENIAN PLAGUE OF 430 B.C.

The earliest recorded pandemic occurred during the Peloponnesian War. After the disease passed through Libya, Ethiopia, and Egypt, it crossed the Athenian walls as the Spartans were laying siege. As much as two-thirds of the population of Athens died. The symptoms included fever, thirst, bloody throat and tongue, red skin, and lesions. The disease, suspected to have been typhoid fever, weakened the Athenians appreciably, and was an important factor in their defeat by the Spartans, a significant setback to civilization.

CYPRIAN PLAGUE A.D. 250-C. 550

The Cyprian plague entailed diarrhea, vomiting, throat ulcers, fever and gangrene in the hands and feet. Possibly originating in Ethiopia, it traveled through north Africa, into Rome and elsewhere. There were recurring outbreaks over the next three centuries. In 444, it hit Britain and obstructed Romano-British defense efforts against the Picts and Scots, causing the Brits to seek help from the Saxons, who would soon control much of the island.

ANTONINE PLAGUE A.D. 165-C. 180

One of the earliest known pandemics is the Antonine plague, or plague of Galen, of 165. The microbial cause is unknown, although it is thought to have been either smallpox or measles. The disease, originating with the Huns, who gave it to the Germans, was brought back to Rome by returning soldiers from Germania. The disease, unknown in Rome before, killed more than 5 million people and severely weakened the Roman ability to wage war. Emperor Marcus Aurelius is counted among its victims.

Illustration (ca. 1498) depicts the plague of Justinian, ca. A.D. 541.

Symptoms included fever, sore throat, diarrhea and, if the patient lived that long, pus-filled sores.

THE PLAGUE OF JUSTINIAN A.D. 541-742

The pandemic of Justinian was an outbreak of the bubonic plague that afflicted the Byzantine empire and Mediterranean port cities, killing up to 25 million people initially (A.D. 541-542) and leaving its mark on the world by killing up to a quarter of the population of the Eastern Mediterranean and devastating the city of Constantinople. At its height, the plague was slaying an estimated 5,000 people per day in Constantinople, eventually resulting in the deaths of 40% of the city's population.

Ultimately, over the next two centuries, repeated outbreaks would kill about 50 million. At the time, that was 26% of the world's population.

The plague changed the course of the empire, squelching Emperor Justinian's plans to bring the Roman empire back together and causing massive economic chaos. It is credited with creating an apocalyptic atmosphere that spurred the rapid spread of Christianity.

THE LEPROSY PANDEMIC 11TH CENTURY

Hansen's disease (also known as leprosy) is an infection caused by slow-growing bacteria called *Mycobacterium leprae*. It can affect the nerves, skin, eyes, and lining of the nose. Although it had been around for a long time before, in the 11th century leprosy grew into a pandemic in Europe, resulting in the building of many hospitals to accommodate the vast number of victims.

THE BLACK DEATH 1348-1353

The Black Death, caused by a bacterium, ravaged Africa, Asia and Europe, and killed 75-200 million people, one-third of the world's population. Rats and fleas bearing the bubonic plague stowed away aboard merchant ships, spreading the disease from port to port. The vast suffering led people to question their religious faith, and many rejected organized religion, blaming holy men for their plight. It also had tremendous effects on serfdom and the coming of the Industrial Revolution.

Dead bodies became so common that many simply rotted where they lay, making a constant stench in cities. England and France were so debilitated by the plague that they called a halt to their warfare. The feudal system in England collapsed due to the labor shortage. Meanwhile, the Vikings were suffering. They halted their exploration of North America and abandoned their settlements in Greenland.

YELLOW FEVER EPIDEMIC 1790-1803

While not strictly speaking a pandemic, the yellow fever epidemic of 1790-1802 in Haiti had a major effect on history. When Napoleon sent a

"Death's Dispensary," an caricature published during the London cholera epidemic of 1866.

great armada to restore slavery in Haiti, he failed because the ex-slaves had an immunity the white men in Napoleon's army did not have. More importantly, the yellow fever led to Napoleon's decision to abandon the idea of projecting French power in the New World and thus to agree with Thomas Jefferson in 1803 to the Louisiana Purchase, doubling the size of the United States.

CHOLERA PANDEMICS

The first of seven cholera pandemics over a period of 150 years originated in Russia, where 1 million people died. British soldiers brought it to India, where millions more died. The British empire spread this unwelcome gift to Africa, China, Japan, Spain, Italy, Germany, and America.

THIRD CHOLERA PANDEMIC 1852-1860

The third cholera pandemic was a bad one, killing 1 million. It started in India before tearing through the globe. In 1854, 23,000 people died in Great Britain—but fortunately, in the same year, Dr. John Snow succeeded in discovering contaminated water was the means of transmission for the disease, leading to successful control measures. In one instance, a mother had washed her baby's diaper in a town well. This touched off an epidemic that killed 616 people.

THIRD BUBONIC PLAGUE 1855-1860

Starting in China, the third bubonic plague claimed 15 million victims. The plague is considered a factor in the Panthay and Taiping rebellions. The Panthay rebellion was a Muslim revolt, crushed with great cruelty by imperial Chinese troops. The Taiping rebellion, possibly the bloodiest revolt in world history, was a peasant revolt against the Qing dynasty led by a Chinese man who believed himself to be the younger brother of Jesus Christ. The plague spread and is also considered a causative factor in the ensuing populist rebellion in India against the British occupiers.

1875 FIJI MEASLES EPIDEMIC

After Fiji joined the British empire, a Fijian royal party paid a visit to Australia, where they encountered measles. They brought the disease back to their island, where it spread like wildfire. Soon the island was littered with corpses—food for wild animals. Entire villages died, and homes were burned—sometimes with sick people inside them. A total of 40,000 people—one-third of the island's population—died.

RUSSIAN FLU—1889-90

The pandemic of 1889-1890 was called the "Asiatic" or "Russian" flu, but the first cases in May 1889 were observed in three different locations: Bukhara in Turkestan, northwestern Canada and Greenland. Before long it spread across the Earth and claimed the lives of at least 360,000—some say a million.

SIXTH CHOLERA PANDEMIC 1910-1911

In 1910-1911 the world's sixth cholera pandemic originated in India, where it killed more than 800,000, spreading to the Middle East, Russia, Eastern Europe, and north Africa. In the United States, authorities quickly moved to isolate the infected, and only 11 deaths occurred.

SPANISH FLU—1918

This disturbingly deadly form of influenza swept across the globe, snuffing out the lives of 20-50 million people. Strangely, and unlike other influenzas that had always previously killed only juveniles and the elderly or weakened victims, this "Spanish flu" struck down hardy and healthy young adults, while leaving children and those with weak immune systems alive. The exact origins of the pandemic are not known, but it is believed to have mutated in China. It first appeared on the frontlines of WWI at a hospital camp in France. Spain, however, had some of the most numerous cases, and thus the name Spanish flu stuck. The first U.S. cases appeared at Fort Riley military camp in the spring of 1918. Many claim it was transmitted from a nearby pig farm.

Hospitals were overwhelmed with millions of patients who had contracted the Spanish flu.

By October 1918, America's deadliest month, hundreds of thousands of Americans had died, and body storage capacity was at a crisis level.

The threat, however, disappeared in the summer of 1919, when most of those infected had either died or developed immunity.

ASIAN FLU PANDEMIC—1956-58

Asian flu (H2N2) originated from an avian influenza virus believed to have started in China. It killed 1.1 to 2 million—116,000 (estimated) of which were in the United States. The first cases, however, were reported in Singapore. A vaccine was developed, effectively containing the disease.

HONG KONG FLU—1968

The first reported case of the Hong Kong flu was on July 13, 1968 in Hong Kong; 17 days later there were outbreaks of this virus in India, the Philippines, Australia, Europe and the United States. This pandemic killed more than 1 million people, including 500,000 residents of Hong Kong, about 15% of its population.

LYME DISEASE—1999 TO PRESENT

Another serious zoonotic disease is Lyme disease, transmitted from deer by ticks; it killed 114 people in the United States from 1999 to 2003, as an example. So far there is no known cure and it is estimated that millions of Americans may have this bacterial infection with symptoms ranging from loss of the ability to move one or both sides of the face, joint pains, severe headaches and/or heart palpitations.

Deer, elk and moose also have a disease called chronic wasting disease, similar to mad cow disease, but luckily this has not yet jumped to humans. Mad cow disease, or bovine spongiform encephalopathy, of course, comes from cows. It causes variant Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease (CJD) in humans. As of 2018, 231 cases of CJD were reported.

THE AIDS PANDEMIC

It is widely believed that HIV originated in Kinshasa, in the Democratic Republic of Congo, around 1920, when HIV crossed species from chimpanzees to humans. In the 1980s, five cases of this strange disease were reported in California. AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) went on to kill 36 million, reaching its peak from 2005-2012. Thanks to new treatments, the annual global deaths from AIDS have dropped to about 1.6 million.

SARS EPIDEMIC—2003

First identified in 2003 after several months of cases, Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) is believed to have possibly started with bats in China. It then hit 26 other countries, infecting 8,096 people, with 774 deaths. China was blamed for trying to cover up information about the virus. Quarantine efforts proved effective. By July the virus was contained and has not reappeared.

SWINE FLU EPIDEMIC—2009

When swine flu hit, in April 2009, President Barack Obama declared a national emergency, responding to what some health officials feared could be the leading edge of a global pandemic emerging from Mexico. The emergency declaration let the government free up more money for antiviral drugs and to give some previously unapproved tests and drugs to children. In June 2009, swine flu was declared a pandemic; 12,500 Americans died.

EBOLA EPIDEMIC—2014-2016

The first recorded outbreaks of Ebola, a deadly viral disease, occurred in what are now the Democratic Republic of the Congo and South Sudan. It is believed outbreaks are caused by human contact with wildlife, possibly bats or non-human primates. President Obama dangerously resisted restricting travel to the U.S. from Africa. ❖

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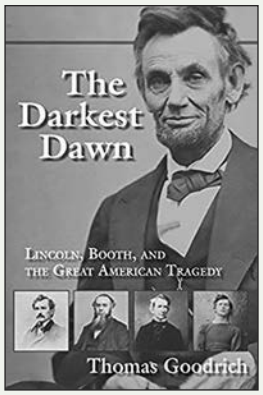

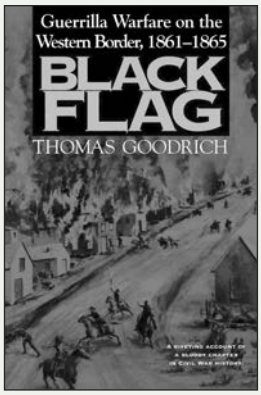

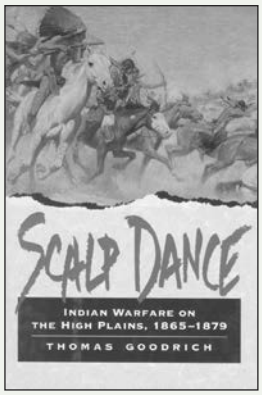

The Jewish Hand in the World Wars

NEW! By Prof. Thomas Dalton. Throughout history, Jews have played an exceptionally active role in promoting and inciting war, says the author. With their influence in government, we find recurrent instances of Jews promoting hardline, uncompromising stances nd actively inciting people to hatred. Jewish misanthropy, rooted in Old Testament mandates, and combined with a ruthless materialism, has led them, time and again, to instigate warfare if it served their larger interests. This fact explains much about the present-day world. This book examines in detail the Jewish hand in the two world wars. Along the way, Dalton dissects Jewish motives and Jewish strategies for maximizing gain amidst warfare, reaching back centuries. Softcover, 198 pages, #790, *$16.*

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Many books have discussed the killing of Lincoln, but few have shown us the aftermath of the assassination: the public panic, the news that other members of the cabinet had been targeted, the massive manhunt for Booth, the arrest of the conspirators and a populace begging for revenge—all while war was still raging in some parts of the country. This story has never been told with the immediacy and intimacy of *The Darkest Dawn*. Author Tom Goodrich brings to this narrative the gripping accounts of eyewitnesses to it all, from the moment of the assassination in Ford's Theater—seen through the eyes of attendees—right up through the manhunt, the executions of the conspirators and beyond. The manuscript is filled with ultimate detail—told by those who were there—and is as fresh as today's news. Softcover, 376 pages, #842, *$22.*

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Summer, 1945: Germany & Japan and the Harvest of Hate

We Americans consider ourselves to be more noble and decent than other peoples, and consequently in a better position to decide what is right and wrong. But, during WWII, we shot prisoners in cold blood, wiped out hospitals, strafed lifeboats, killed or mistreated enemy civilians, finished off the enemy wounded, tossed the dying into a hole with the dead. We mutilated the bodies of enemy dead. We kicked out their gold teeth for souvenirs. We topped off our saturation bombing of enemy civilians by dropping atomic bombs on two cities, thereby setting a record for mass slaughter. As victors we are privileged to try our defeated opponents for their crimes against humanity. Softcover, 342 pages, #818, *$26.*

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The Uranium Club

The true story of the Third Reich's Uranprojekt nuclear weapons effort

The Germans were world leaders in nuclear theory in the late 1930s and early 1940s. Some say they were within a hair's breadth of creating a nuclear weapon. And for seven decades there has been much debate over just how far the Nazis got when it came to creating an A-bomb. Even amongst BARNES REVIEW writers, the matter is not settled. In this article, historian Arthur Kemp examines all the available evidence—some of it new—and separates fact from myth when it comes to Germany's WWII nuclear program.

"The energy released during nuclear fission will exceed every known explosive by about 10 million times."

—German scientist Carl Friedrich von Weizsäcker, in his secret patent for a plutonium bomb filed with the Munich Patent Office, April 1941.[1]

By Arthur Kemp

For many years after 1945, speculation reigned rife about the full extent of National Socialist Germany's nuclear weapons program. Indeed, 16 hours after news of the Hiroshima bombing of August 6, 1945, a White House statement issued by President Harry S. Truman described the race with the Germans for the bomb as the "battle of the laboratories" and he added that it "held fateful risks for us as well as the battles of the air, land and sea, and we have won the battle of the laboratories as we have won the other battles."[2]

WEIZÄCKER

In 1941, German scientist Carl Weizäcker filed secretly for a patent for a plutonium bomb more powerful than any explosive device ever created.

Just how close the race had been run was shrouded in mystery and speculation for decades, with numerous theories and claims swirling about in both book form and later, on the Internet—most without substantial evidence.

In 2005, for example, well-known German historian Rainer Karlsch produced a book *Hitler's Bombe* ("Hitler's Bomb")[3] in which it was claimed that Germany had developed and even tested a nuclear weapon during the later stages of the war. Contrary to much speculation which followed, Karlsch in fact did not claim in his book that the weapon was an atom bomb powered by nuclear fission (such as the American bombs used on Hiroshima and Nagasaki), but something rather akin to a radiological weapon (known today colloquially as a "dirty bomb" which just spews out radioactive material after an explosion).

Karlsch claimed that the SS had, during the period 1944 to 1945, run a

April 1945: American and British engineers from the Alsos Mission dismantle the original working nuclear reactor that German scientists had built in Haigerloch. The job of the Alsos team was to keep any German nuclear, chemical and biological technology out of the hands of the Soviets.

program under the German nuclear expert Kurt Diebner. The evidence for this project, which Karlsch readily admitted was sparse, included what he claimed were original documents about atomic weapon attempts, a German plutonium bomb patent registered in 1941, and his own on-site digging and testing on what he claimed was the remains of the first experimental German nuclear reactor in Ohrdruf, Thuringia.

Karlsch's theory was taken seriously enough for the *Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen* ("Second German TV," or ZDF,) TV network to commission the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB), Germany's national metrology institute which falls under the Federal Ministry for Economic Affairs and Energy, to launch an on-site investigation in 2006. The PTB's conclusion was that there was no evidence to support Karlsch's theory.[4]

The PTB statement said that:

> [S]oil samples taken from the area—today a German army training area—was examined in recent months by the Physikalisch-Technische Bundesanstalt (PTB) on behalf of the *Zweites Deutsches Fernsehen* (ZDF). The readings do not suggest that sources other than the fallout of above-ground nuclear bomb tests in the 1950s and 1960s and the nuclear accident at Chernobyl in 1986 are responsible for soil contamination. Overall, the PTB measurement results for a nuclear explosion show "no findings." Overall, the radionuclide analyzes revealed no evidence of a nuclear explosion in Ohrdruf in Thuringia. The soil samples only show contamination, which is due, among other things, to the reactor accident in Chernobyl.

In other words, the PTB conclusion was there was no radiological evidence to indicate that a nuclear explosion or test had been carried out in northeastern Germany at that site. This does not mean that there was no massive explosion in the area—just that the physical evidence does not indicate an "atom bomb" blast of any sort. The possibility of a large conventional explosion remains very possible and, in fact, the German researcher charged with Karlsch's "bomb" did experiment at that time, in his own words, with hollow-shaped charges with which he was hoping to "jump start" nuclear fission.[5]

The same year that Karlsch's book appeared, 88-year-old Italian war correspondent Luigi Romersa published a book called *Le Armi Segrete di Hitler* ("Hitler's Secret Weapons"),[6] in which he provided his own account

of having witnessed what he called a test of a "disintegration bomb" in Germany in 1944. Romersa, who died in 2007, told the *Guardian* newspaper at the time of the publication of his book[7] that he had witnessed an experimental detonation of a rudimentary weapon on "an island in the Baltic in 1944."

He told the newspaper that, in September 1944, Benito Mussolini "had summoned him to the town of Salo to entrust him with a special mission." The Italian leader, he said, told him that when he had last met with Hitler, the German leader had "alluded to Germany's development of weapons capable of reversing the course of the war."

"Mussolini said to me: 'I want to know more about these weapons. I asked Hitler, but he was not forthcoming'," Romersa told the *Guardian*. According to his account, Mussolini provided Romersa with letters of introduction to both Josef Goebbels and Hitler.

"After meeting both men in Germany, he was shown around the Nazis' top-secret weapons plant at Peenemünde and then, on the morning of October 12 1944, taken to what is now the holiday island of Rügen, just off the German coast, where he watched the detonation of what his hosts called a 'disintegration bomb'," the *Guardian* reported.

Romersa went on to describe in detail his version of the explosion:

> They took me to a concrete bunker with an aperture of exceptionally thick glass. At a certain moment, the news came through that detonation was imminent. There was a slight tremor in the bunker; a sudden, blinding flash, and then a thick cloud of smoke. It took the shape of a column and then that of a big flower. The officials there told me we had to remain in the bunker for several hours because of the effects of the bomb. When we eventually left, they made us put on a sort of coat and trousers which seemed to me to be made of asbestos and we went to the scene of the explosion, which was about one-and-a-half kilometers away. The effects were tragic. The trees around had been turned to carbon. No leaves. Nothing alive. There were some animals—sheep—in the area, and they too had been burnt to cinders.

On his return to Italy, Romersa continued, he briefed Mussolini on his visit and, in the 1950s, he published a fuller account of his experiences in the magazine *Oggi*. But, "Everyone said I was mad," he lamented. In explaining this event, it is important to note that Romersa never claimed to have seen an "atom bomb" explosion. This is of particular relevance, as will be seen later.[8]

This aside, a serious problem with Romersa's account to the *Guardian* emerges when his timeline is studied, and an obvious error—or to be uncharitable, perhaps a lie—casts a shadow of doubt over the rest of his narrative.

The last meeting between Hitler and Mussolini—to which Romersa referred—took place in July 1944, when the Italian leader came to inspect the damage at the Führer headquarters, the Wolf's Lair (*Wolfsschanze*) at Rastenburg, East Prussia, following the ill-fated bomb attack attempt on Hitler's life. In fact, Hitler remained at the *Wolfsschanze* until November 20, 1944, only leaving it finally when the Soviet Army was less than 10 miles away—which means that Romersa would have had to travel to East Prussia to meet with Hitler during September or October 1944.[9] There is, of course, no record of Romersa ever having visited the *Wolfsschanze*, and he did not mention such a visit, either—which would have been highly unusual given the site's historical importance.

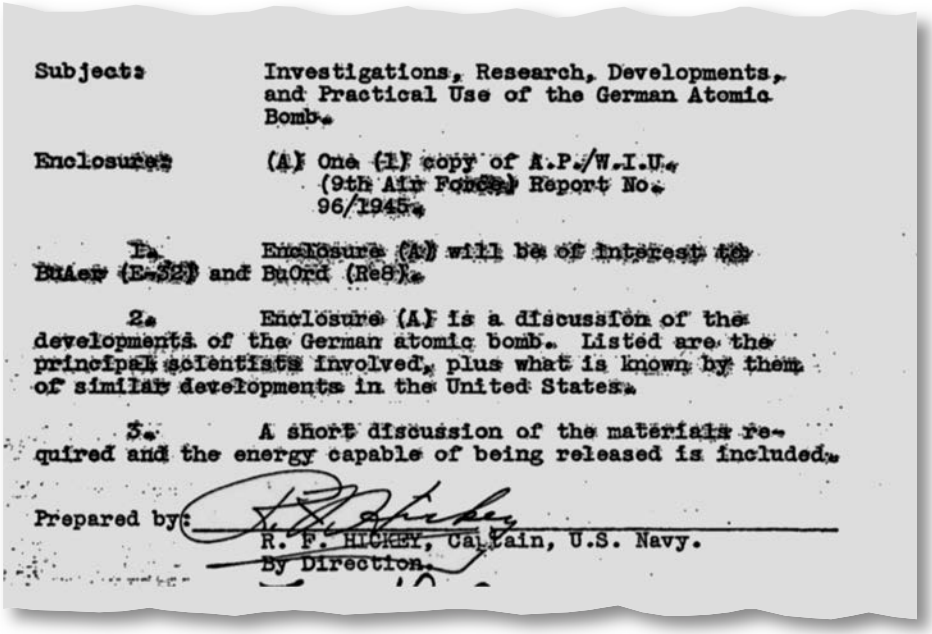
In addition, this time period—September to November 1944—was when the Soviet Union launched its Baltic Offensive. This was a time of high crisis for the Reich, as the Red Army's overwhelming numbers swept the Germans out of the Baltic states, struck deep into Poland and Hungary and took the first German territory in East Prussia. To believe that at such a time of immense crisis, which foretold the end of the Reich, Hitler would pause his program to have an inconsequential meeting with an unknown Italian journalist just to discuss a mystery weapon, is simply unbelievable.

This obvious error casts a shadow over the rest of Romersa's claims to have witnessed the "disintegration bomb" test, because if he could invent a fantasy visit with Hitler, he could easily have invented a fantasy explosion as well. However, presuming that Romersa was not exaggerating or making up his story, there is a completely plausible explanation for what he witnessed, as will be revealed later.

The next major development in the "nuclear weapons" theory came in 2017, when Germany's *Bild* newspaper revealed to the world that its researchers had uncovered a previously secret file in the U.S. National Archives titled "APO 696"[10]—and that this file contained startling claims that a nuclear device of some sort had been tested outside the town of Ludwigslust, located in the state of Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, some 250 miles north of where Karlsch had claimed the test explosion had taken place.

News of the *Bild*'s findings were quickly replicated throughout the world's media, causing a significant stir,[11] and fanned the flames of those who had long claimed that National Socialist Germany had developed nuclear weapons, in competition with America's Manhattan Project, but lacked the ability to deliver those weapons to their enemies.

Much of the media coverage which followed claiming that Germany had had an "atomic bomb" was in fact misleading and caused by poor journalism. In reality, file APO 696—which had been compiled by Capt. R.F. Hickey of the U.S. Navy on Janu-



Subject: Investigations, Research, Developments, and Practical Use of the German Atomic Bomb.

Enclosures: (A) One (1) copy of A.P./W.I.U. (9th Air Force) Report No. 96/1945.

1. Enclosure (A) will be of interest to BuAer (E-32) and BuOrd (Re8).

2. Enclosure (A) is a discussion of the developments of the German atomic bomb. Listed are the principal scientists involved, plus what is known by them of similar developments in the United States.

3. A short discussion of the materials required and the energy capable of being released is included.

Prepared by: R. F. HICKEY, Captain, U.S. Navy. By Direction.

A photocopy of the original File APO 696 covering note.

ary 24, 1946, had come to the definite conclusion that Germany had *not* developed an atomic weapon.

This fact was largely ignored, and instead much attention was focused on a report contained deep within File APO 696, which contained a claim of an eyewitness identified simply as "a man named Zinsser" to a mysterious explosion in 1944 outside Ludwigslust.

Media reports identified—without attributing the source—the "man named Zinsser" as Hans Zinsser, a "Luftwaffe pilot" despite the APO 696 file calling him a "flak rocket expert." Whether this confusion over his real name and his actual job position was just the result of sloppy journalism or not is unknown—but there is, unfortunately, no other record of a "Hans Zinsser," in German military records or elsewhere.

What is clear, however, is that the description of the explosion contained in the "Zinsser statement" had clearly been strongly influenced by extensive news coverage of the atom bombings of Japan by the U.S. Air Force. In this regard, it is important to note that the Zinsser statement was allegedly made on August 19, 1945—that is, nearly two weeks after the Hiroshima bomb was dropped, and 10 days after the Nagasaki bomb was deployed.

Even according to Karlsch's theory, the 1944 German "test" was not a full nuclear device, but some sort of lower grade "dirty bomb,"[12] yet Zinsser's "description" clearly matches that of an explosion of the sort which took place at Hiroshima or Nagasaki—pictures of which would by then have been circulated widely even in German newspapers of the time.

Secondly, "Zinsser's" use of the words "atomic bomb test station" cast a further shadow of doubt over the statement's veracity, and show clear indications that it was influenced by the bombings in Japan.

It is extremely unlikely that a passing "flak rocket expert" or even a "Luftwaffe pilot" with no high security clearance would have known exactly where an "atom bomb test station" would be located—should one have existed—as such a site would have been one of the Third Reich's most closely guarded state secrets.

These clear problems with the "Zinsser statement," and even the question of his real name and existence, have however, been ignored by those who wish to interpret this dubious statement as "evidence" of a nuclear blast.

Finally, the complete absence of any other corroborating evidence, which would be in abundance had nuclear explosions actually taken place, strongly suggests that all these claims are fantasy.

As the PTB report showed from the Ohrdruf, Thuringia site, there is no indication of increased radiation levels in northeastern Germany. By way of comparison, at the "Trinity" test site in the Jornada del Muerto desert, where America's first nuclear device was tested on July 16, 1945,

47. A man named ZINSSER, a Flak rocket expert, mentioned what he noticed one day: In the beginning of Oct, 1944 I flew from Ludwigslust (south of Lubeck), about 12 to 15 km from an atomic bomb test station, when I noticed a strong, bright illumination of the whole atmosphere, lasting about 2 seconds.

48. The clearly visible pressure wave escaped the approaching and following cloud formed by the explosion. This wave had a diameter of about 1 km when it became visible and the color of the cloud changed frequently. It became dotted after a short period of darkness with all sorts of light spots, which were, in contrast to normal explosions, of a pale blue color.

49. After about 10 seconds the sharp outlines of the explosion cloud disappeared, then the cloud began to take on a lighter color against the sky covered with a gray overcast. The diameter of the still visible pressure wave was at least 9000 meters while remaining visible for at least 15 seconds.

50. Personal observations of the colors of the explosion cloud found an almost blue-violet shade. During this manifestation reddish-colored rims were to be seen, changing to a dirty-like shade in very rapid succession.

51. The combustion was lightly felt from my observation plane in the form of pulling and pushing.

The report in file APO 696 that contained the "Zinsser" statement. (The above has been photographically enhanced by TBR for readability.)

residual radiation at the site is today still 10 times higher than normal background radiation in the area—this, more than 70 years after that explosion.[13] As a result, it is fair to say that to date, no genuine and verifiable evidence has yet emerged of an actual nuclear event at Ohrdruf, Ludwigslust or Rügen island, as the three most widely known allegations claim.

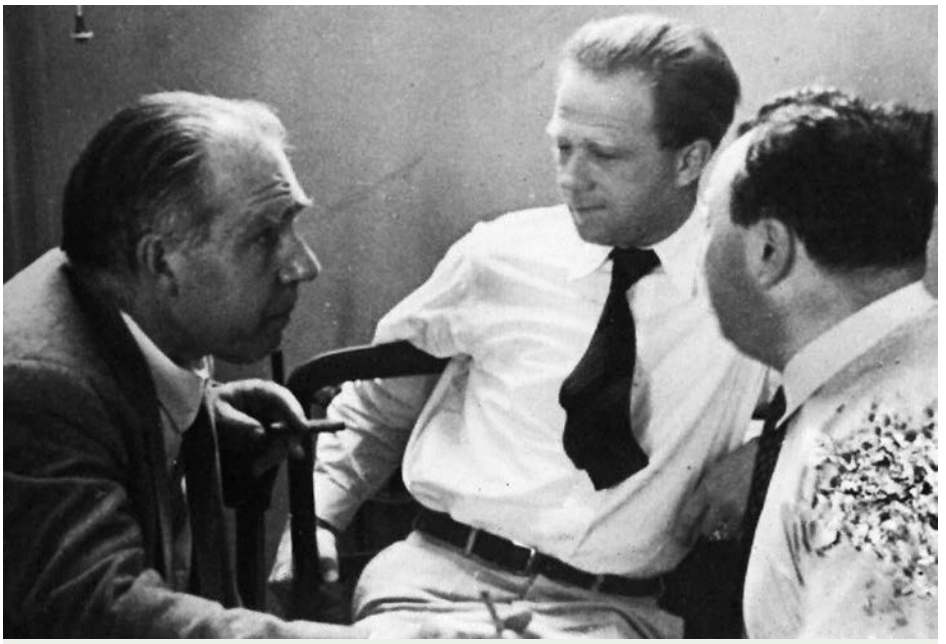
What then is the truth about the Reich's nuclear weapons program?

As with many things, the truth is actually more interesting than fiction, and serves to underline just how accurate Truman's claims of a "laboratory race" were.

Nuclear fission—the process whereby the nucleus of an atom splits into smaller nuclei to release massive amounts of energy, and which is the basis of all nuclear applications, including nuclear weapons—was in fact discovered by the German scientist Otto Hahn (1879–1968) in 1938. Hahn even received the 1944 Nobel Prize for this discovery, an award which was only made in 1945 due to wartime conditions.

In any event, this discovery meant that by the time the war started in 1939, Germany was the acknowledged leader in nuclear theory, and was widely regarded as having a head start in the race to harness nuclear power. The discovery of nuclear fission immediately came to the attention of the *Heereswaffenamt* (Reich Army Ordnance Office, or HWA), the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute[14] (which had been founded in 1913) and the *Reichsforschungsrat* ("Reich Research Council, or RFR). In addition, universities all over Germany devoted staff and resources to the study of nuclear fission and its possible applications for generating power and weapons.[15] Meanwhile, non-army scientists loosely banded together in what became known as the *Uranprojekt*, or the *Uranverein* ("Uranium Project," or "Uranium Club").[16]

The outbreak of the war in 1939 changed the state's approach to nuclear research. All work was declared secret in 1939 and placed under the control of the HWA—which, because of its role in the army, also had the greatest amount of funding available. Nonetheless, the individual universities and now informal *Uranverein* researchers still continued with their own private projects. Despite supposedly working for the same goal, the directors of these different research projects only met occasionally, at the insistence of Kurt Diebner (1905–1964), a physicist and army ordnance scientist.[17]



Werner Heisenberg (center) meets with Niels Bohr (left) in Copenhagen, September 1941. It was here that Heisenberg revealed that Germany had all the theoretical work completed for building a nuclear weapon.

Diebner, however, developed a deep personal conflict with another of the leading scientists involved in the research, Werner Heisenberg (1901–1976), who was famous for being one of the key pioneers of quantum mechanics (for which he won the 1932 Nobel Prize in Physics).

Meanwhile, the successful first few years of the war, from 1939 to 1941, which saw the German army sweep through Poland, Scandinavia, the Benelux nations, France, the Balkans, much of North Africa and finally deep into the Soviet Union—all with conventional weapons—lessened the importance of the nuclear project in the eyes of the HWA.[18] Nonetheless, in September 1941, Heisenberg paid a now famous visit to Niels Bohr, the famous Danish physicist who made foundational contributions to understanding atomic structure and quantum theory, to gain his ideas on the possibility of fission.

Bohr, who in 1943 fled via Sweden to Britain, confirmed later that the Germans had experimental verification that a nuclear reactor could be built and a promising method for uranium isotope separation, the ultracentrifuge. Furthermore, Bohr revealed, Heisenberg knew that pure uranium-235 and plutonium, which would be created in a nuclear reactor, were nuclear explosives.[19]

All this served to confirm that the German project certainly had all the theoretical knowledge necessary and, at that stage, was certainly on a par with the American nuclear research program, later to be known as the Manhattan Project.

The lagging HWA interest in the nuclear project was, however, reignited after the unexpected German military reverses of late 1941 before Moscow. In early 1942, HWA chief Erich Schu-

mann called the major researchers together and asked them directly if and when nuclear weapons could be expected.[20]

Their noncommittal answers persuaded the HWA that nuclear fission was still too far off to influence the outcome of the war, and that the army's budget should rather be directed into projects that were producing what they viewed as attainable weapons—such as new tanks, new aircraft and, of course, the now-famous rocket projects led by Wernher von Braun. Control of the nuclear research program was then officially turned over to the *Reichsforschungsrat*, despite an attempt from the Kaiser Wilhelm Society (*Kaiser Wilhelm Gesellschaft*, KWG) to take control.

Then, in June 1942, Heisenberg was called upon to present a "state of play" presentation to a top-level audience at the KWG's Berlin headquarters, Harnack House. Speaking to an audience that included Albert Speer, Germany's minister of armaments, Heisenberg said: "At this point I would like to mention that, according to the positive results received so far, after the construction of the nuclear reactor one can follow the path proposed by von Weizsäcker in order to create nuclear explosives a million times more effective than those currently known."[21]

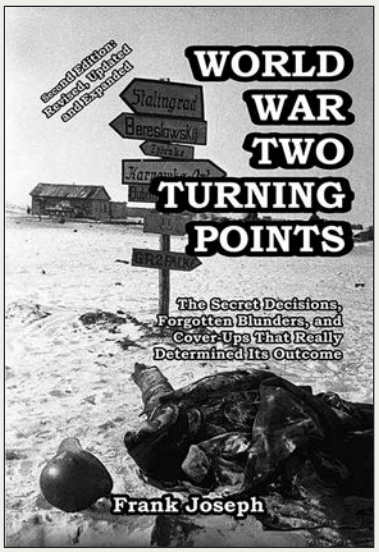
Impressed, Speer authorized more funding, and a new intensive round of research was started. Work was now focused in three areas: nuclear reactor design, isotope separation and heavy water[22] production. Even so, the German nuclear scientists were still separated into six isolated groups: A KWG unit under Heisenberg in Berlin and Leipzig; an isotope separation study unit in Hamburg under Paul Harteck (1902–1985); a KWG of Physics (KWGP) unit in Berlin under Walther Bothe (1891–1957) studying nuclear properties; a KWG of Physics (KWGP) unit in Berlin under Otto Hanh studying nuclear chemistry; an SS-backed group under Kurt Diebner in Gottow studying theoretical physics and subcritical assemblies; and Klaus Clusius (1903–1963) in Munich, also studying isotope separation.

It is clear, then, at that stage, the gap between the American and German research projects was not that large. By way of comparison, it should be borne in mind that America's first working reactor—Enrico Fermi's Chicago-1 Pile[23]—was only built in November/December 1942, and that until then, it was all essentially research and theoretical—just like the German program, as stated by Heisenberg in his June 1942 KWG speech. It was, in fact, only after Fermi's reactor actually worked that the U.S. government finally freely allocated funds for what became the Manhattan Project.

One major point of divergence with the American project was the German reliance on heavy water as a moderator in their proposed nuclear reactors. The German research teams had already decided in 1940 that graphite was unsuitable as a moderator, while the American project used a modified graphite for that purpose. This was not an unreasonable assumption, because heavy water does indeed work for the purpose.[24] However, their dependence upon heavy water was a logistical problem which would plague the German teams right to the end.

For their part, the Allies were well aware that the German project required heavy water for their planned nuclear reactor. They were also aware that the major source for this fuel was the Norwegian Vemork Norsk Hydro Company outside the town of Rjukan, and repeated attempts were made to destroy or sabotage the operation. Despite such efforts, the three major centers of German research—in Leipzig, Gottow and Berlin—all proceeded apace with their efforts.

Georg Döpel (1895–1982), who worked under Heisenberg in Leipzig before the latter transferred to Berlin, had, along with his mentor, developed the first German atomic pile, codenamed L-IV in May 1942. While the L-IV never went "critical" (that is, gen-



World War Two Turning Points

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The remote location of the Vemork Norsk Hydro factory can be seen from the WWII-era photograph (above). The factory is still in existence today, and serves as a museum (below).

erating a self-sustainable nuclear reaction), it provided the first evidence of neutron multiplication, itself a major breakthrough. Furthermore, the results indicated that "spherical geometry, with five metric tons of heavy water and 10 metric tons of metallic uranium, could sustain a fission reaction."[25]

This was a remarkable breakthrough, especially given that the U.S.'s first working atomic pile, Fermi's Chicago-1, would only go live six months later—although the latter project would go "critical." The promising L-IV pile in Leipzig was, however, destroyed in a hydrogen explosion one month after its groundbreaking test, and this disaster ended the Leipzig uranium projects.

The Gottow team under Diebner had also been hard at work, and was housed in a purpose-built building known as the *Chemisch-physikalische- und Atom-Versuchsstelle Gottow* ("Chemical-Physical and Atomic Research Station Gottow"). The Gottow team carried out three sets of important experiments, code-named G-I, G-II, and G-III.

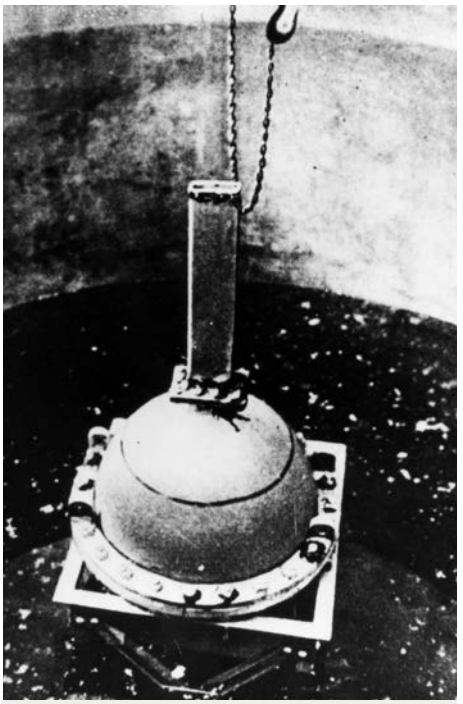
In the 1942 G-I experiment, the team used 25 tons of uranium oxide, inserted into four tons of paraffin in a container in a failed attempt to produce a neutron yield. G-II was carried out in January 1943, this time at the Chemisch-Technischen Reichsanstalt in Berlin. Instead of uranium powder, uranium metal cast in cube form was used for the first time. The symmetrical grid of 108 uranium cubes was inserted into 189 liters of heavy water as a moderator, resulting in a significant neutron yield. The G-III experiment saw an improved cube arrangement used. About 240 uranium cubes were suspended on wires so that the distance between the cubes remained 5.7 inches as in G-II. The circular arrangement of the cubes, however, was replaced with an arrangement whereby the cube centers formed a square grid in each layer. Although G-III had relatively small dimensions (98 inches × 90.05 inches), there was

Heavy water production at the Vemork Norsk Hydro factory, 1942. The site was chosen because of its proximity to the Rjukan Falls (facing page), which drove the factory's turbines.

an extraordinarily high neutron proliferation.[26]

The highly promising Gottow experiments did not proceed any further and, as the war drew to a close, a desperate Diebner, by his own admission, switched to trying to initiate thermonuclear reactions by means of shaped conventional charges.[27] It is very likely that Diebner's experiments, which used conventional explosives in and around Gottow—the test facility was part of the Kummersdorf Army Research Station—are the origin of the "blast" stories quoted by Karlsch and Romersa, among others. This is particularly likely in light of the fact that Diebner would have set off huge explosions in an attempt to set off a thermonuclear reaction, and the vast amount of explosive used in such attempts could easily later be misinterpreted as secret weapons of some sort. It is of course significant that Diebner himself never claimed to have set off any nuclear related explosion.[28]

Finally, the Gottow station was overrun in April 1945 by the Soviet army. Most of the remaining personnel and equipment were shipped off to work for the Soviet Union's own nuclear research project, although Diebner managed to escape to the west, where he was later detained by an Allied team set up to capture the German nuclear research team.



An original German photograph of a reactor which is thought to be the L-IV Leipzig pile.

Meanwhile, Heisenberg and his team proceeded apace to find a practical solution to creating a controlled nuclear chain reaction. Using very similar ideas to that successfully used by Fermi in the United States (Heisenberg, of course, had no knowledge of Fermi's success), the German team designed a reactor of their own.

The final design, code-named B-VII, was to be built inside a concrete cylinder in the ground, and utilize 1.5 tons of heavy water, 1.5 tons of uranium, and 10 tons of graphite. An aluminum shell was built to fit in the concrete cylinder, with ordinary water—serving as cooling agent—placed between the concrete and the aluminum shell.[29]

The aluminum container contained another vessel made of magnesium, and the space between those two vessels was filled with a layer of graphitic carbon bricks having a total weight of about 10 tons. More graphite bricks were placed both at the bottom and in a removable lid to provide an external shield designed to prevent the escape of neutrons generated dur-

The abandoned Gottow research station as it can be seen today.

ing the fission process. The uranium configuration would be in the form of cubes (40 chains of nine cubes each and 38 chains of eight cubes each), all dropped into the solution of heavy water surrounded by graphite. The "lid" of the device, a cylinder with the 664 cubes of uranium blocks attached, was then lowered into the inner magnesium chamber, and then sealed on the structure. When the uranium blocks were lowered into the device, the resultant reaction would, the design indicated, initiate fission and trigger a sustained nuclear reaction.

This idea was eerily similar to Fermi's Chicago 1 pile, which was built with graphite blocks, and fueled with uranium metal and uranium oxide. Although it was substantially bigger than the German B-VII reactor, it was far rougher in appearance, being described by Fermi himself as a "crude pile of black bricks and wooden timbers."[30]

With design of the reactor completed, Heisenberg and his team turned to building a working version. But by this time—late 1944—the continued heavy carpet bombing of Germany had made it impossible for Heisenberg to continue work in Berlin. Weizsäcker moved his office to the city of Strasbourg (today in France), while Walter Gerlach (1889–1979), the head of the physics section of the RFR (and famous in his own right as co-discoverer of spin quantization in a magnetic field, the "Stern–Gerlach effect," for which he won a Nobel Prize) came up with the idea of building a laboratory within a bunker in southwestern Germany, which had suffered less from the Allied air raids.

During a scouting visit to the region, Gerlach and Weizsäcker discovered the perfect location: a beer cellar, hewn out of rock, belonging to the "Schwanen Inn"—and located directly under the palace church in the picturesque castle town of Haigerloch. At the same time, other parts of the project were moved to the neighboring towns of Hechingen, Bisingen and Tailfingen.

But the cellar at Haigerloch became the new center for the project, and it was there, in late 1944, that a cavity was dug to house the reactor's concrete shell. The other components followed in short order, and once completed, the final version was dubbed the B-VIII—and it is by this name that it has become known as the most famous German nuclear re-

Two views of the Gottow G-III atomic pile. Left, view from below and, right photo, a photo as the pile is lowered into its graphite-ringed container.

actor of the war.

The first reactor experiments, known as the "B8 Experiment," were carried out at the end of March and the beginning of April 1945. The reactor worked perfectly as planned. In fact, it very nearly went "critical," but not quite. To do so, it would have had to have been at least one-and-a-half times larger, and would have required more heavy water and uranium blocks.

By April 1945, however, the end of the war was just weeks away, and the invasion of Germany by Allied forces from the west brought an immediate end to the program. On November 23, 1944, the city of Strasbourg was taken, and two days afterward, an Allied task force, known as the "Alsos mission," specifically set up to search for and seize all scientists and projects linked to the German nuclear program, ransacked Weizsäcker's offices and his nuclear laboratory, located on the grounds of the Strasbourg Hospital. It was there, in papers seized in Weizsäcker's office, that the Allies discovered that the remains of the project were to be found in Stadtilm, Haigerloch, Hechingen and Tailfingen.

From then, it was a matter of months until those areas were occupied by the Allied forces, and the Alsos Mission leaders were able to report back that the German nuclear project had not been able to make a nuclear reactor go critical, and that therefore there was no chance that National Socialist Germany had a nuclear weapon.

The Alsos Mission team found a treasure trove of items buried in the area, including uranium blocks, heavy water, equipment and documents. Once the reactor at Haigerloch had been fully studied, it was dismantled and then physically blown up.

This, then, was the apex of the wartime German nuclear research program: at least three or more years behind the Manhattan Project.

The question then remains: if the Germans were, as all acknowledged,

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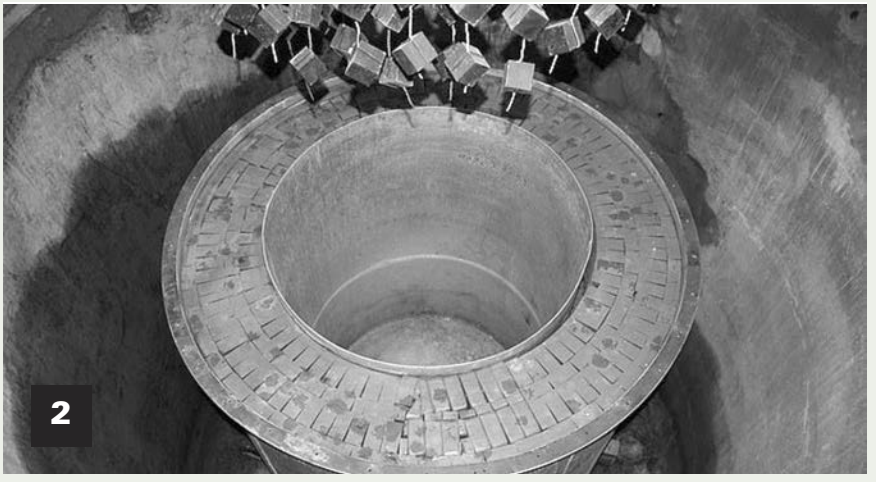
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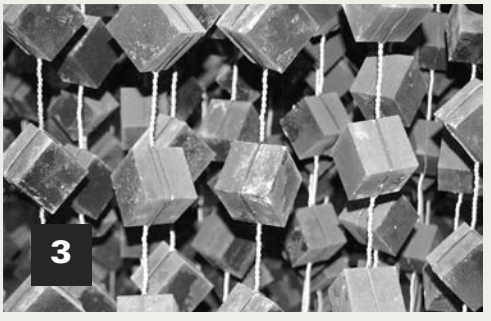
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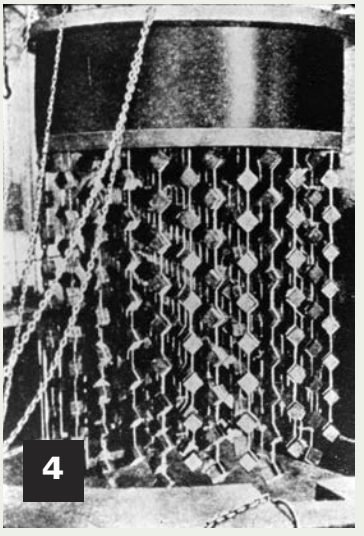
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1) A view of the replica of the German nuclear reactor ("atomic pile") built by Heisenberg's team at Haigerloch Castle. This replica is on display at the original's location, the cave underneath Haigerloch castle, which is now an atomic museum open to the public. **2)** A view of the reactor core from above. **3)** A close-up of the uranium cubes used in the B-VIII reactor. From the reconstruction on display at Haigerloch Atomkellar Museum. **4)** An original 1945 German photograph from cellar cave at Haigerloch of the B-VIII reactor "lid" with the uranium cube formation, hoisted and ready for immersion in the bottom half of the reactor container.

world leaders in the theoretical development of nuclear fission before the war, why was it that they failed to produce even a working self-sustaining nuclear reactor by the war's end?

The answer to this question is manifold, but can be summed up as follows:

1. The fracturing of the German research effort.

2. The lack of funding.

3. Wartime conditions in Germany, particularly from 1942 onward.

The fracturing of the research effort led to numerous mistakes holding up the program. This shotgun approach is now known to have been one of the German nuclear research program's critical errors. Unlike the American research program, which had been unified and placed under the direction of a central director,[31] the Reich's researchers remained scattered and often independent. As a result of this haphazard approach, many errors which were quickly detected in the American project, for example, remained to confound the German researchers for far longer than they should have.

An important error which might have been detected earlier, if there had been greater cooperation, was Heisenberg's refusal to consider graphite as a reactor brake to slow down the speeding neutrons released during fission. Heisenberg also failed to see eye-to-eye on a personal level with Diebner, and their animosity served to hinder the efforts to pool research.

Another hold-up came with the development by the Munich-based researcher Klaus Clusius of what became known as the "Clusius tube" to separate isotopes. Clusius and other researchers, including Paul Harteck and Wilhelm Groth, tried and failed to overcome the problems caused by uranium hexafluoride, a very corrosive gas, in a Clusius tube. Eventually, Harteck gave up and switched to centrifuges to separate the uranium isotopes—a method which is still the procedure used today. A combined approach would have solved this problem much earlier. Heisenberg, however, either never heard about the centrifuge method, or just refused to consider it.

Even the division of resources set the teams back. The Haigerloch B-VII reactor used 664 cubes of uranium but never actually went "critical." Heisenberg himself said that the reactor needed to be at least half as big to reach "criticality," but he had no more cubes. Although the 664 cubes at Haigerloch were insufficient on their own, the group at Gottow under Diebner possessed another 400 cubes. If the two teams had been working together and had combined their uranium stores, there might very well have been enough to make a reactor go critical.[32]

These and other issues caused by the division of the research effort were most certainly one of the factors which led to the failure of the German effort to master nuclear fission.

The second major reason for the failure of the German program is the lack of funding, which also had a direct impact on the staffing levels of the research programs. A comparison with the U.S.'s Manhattan Project puts this into perfect perspective. The Manhattan Project cost, in U.S. dollars of 1945, about $2 billion.[33] While there is no accurate record of exactly how much the Reich spent on their research project—because of the scattered nature of the research programs—it is estimated that the total combined budget was no more than $2 million.

Funding, of course, had a direct impact on staffing levels. According to the Manhattan Project's official history, the *Manhattan District History*, the number of employees in the American program grew from a few thousand in late 1942 to 125,310 active employees at its peak.[34] By contrast, around 70 Germans were employed in the Reich's research program.

While this huge disparity in funds and staffing provides a crystal clear explanation why the German project never progressed as far as the Manhattan Project, it does underscore the fact that what the Reich's scientists did achieve, given their conditions, is little short of miraculous.

Finally, the wartime conditions in Germany made it simply impossible for a large-scale project of the size that delivered the atom bomb to

Left, heavy water containers. Right, the remains of an original reactor vessel which was destroyed by the Allied forces. These items are now on display at the Atomkellar Museum, located in the original cave at Haigerloch.

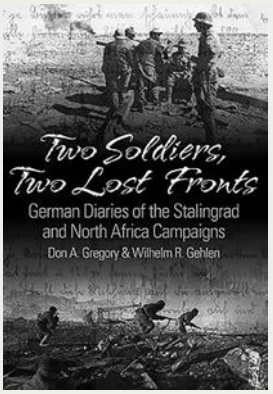
April 1945: The Alsos team finds buried German uranium near Haigerloch. As the Allied armies closed in, the German scientists sought to hide their research and materials—to no avail.

America. Saturation Allied air bombing, which by 1943 had become an almost 24-hour-a-day affair, destroyed much of Germany. For example, over 70% of Berlin was destroyed, forcing Heisenberg and the nuclear research team to flee, along with their reactor and their research materials.

Attacks on factories also took their toll. A British bombing raid on the Frankfurt Degussa works destroyed the Reich's production of uranium, while an American bombing raid destroyed the Auerwerke in Oranienburg, where uranium plates and cubes had been produced. Heavy water production was similarly affected. After the raids and bombings of the Hydro Norsk facility in Norway, a replacement heavy water generation facility was planned in Germany. But it was not to be. A heavy water factory uses immense amounts of electricity (this was in fact why the Hydro Norsk plant was located where it was, utilizing hydro-electric power from the mountain river near the site). To build a new electricity generating supply plant capable of supplying the power needs for a full heavy water factory would have been a massive project which would have certainly attracted Allied bombing raids, making it impractical under German wartime conditions from 1942 onward.

In addition, the facilities built for the Manhattan Project, such as the Hanford's B Reactor (the world's first production reactor), the K-25 gaseous diffusion plant at Oak Ridge, the Y-12 Beta-3 Racetracks, used for electromagnetic isotope separations equipment, the Metallurgical Laboratory, the X-10 Graphite Reactor, the T Plant Chemical Separations Building, the V-Site Assembly Building/Gun Site and many more, were only possible because the physical fighting never touched American soil. Such massive building projects would have been impossible in wartime Germany, which was under almost constant bombardment.

Finally, the encroachment by enemy armies from mid-1944 onward and the disruption to the Third Reich's


Two Soldiers, Two Lost Fronts
German Diaries of the Stalingrad and North Africa Campaigns
Don A. Gregory & Wilhelm R. Gehlen

Two Soldiers, Two Lost Fronts

German War Diaries of the Stalingrad and North Africa Campaigns

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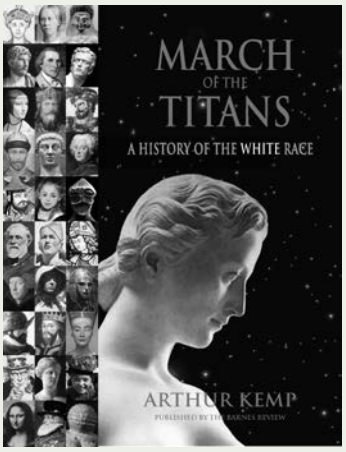

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infrastructure made it nearly impossible for scientists to continue any serious work.

In conclusion, it can be said that despite all the issues, German scientists probably were in the lead in the "laboratory race" to harness nuclear power until around mid-1942. But starting that year, for the reasons outlined above, they fell behind, and were never able to match the prodigious output and resources which the U.S. government allocated to its nuclear weapons program. It was not, therefore, a level playing field, and so it is perhaps an unfair statement to say that the Germans were "beaten" by the U.S. team. This would be the equivalent of saying that a two-stroke motorcycle was "beaten" by a Harley Davidson in a road race.

Given the time and circumstances, it was just impossible for the German researchers to produce a nuclear weapon, no matter how hard they worked.

The final question to be probed would be the "what if" scenario. What if the Reich had developed nuclear weapons?

While speculation in this area is difficult, there is probably no doubt they would have deployed such weapons on the battlefield. They could not have been delivered by rocket—the V2's warhead carrying capacity would have been too small to carry a Hiroshima-sized bomb—and so it would have been up to the Luftwaffe to deliver the attacks. The prospect of Moscow, London and perhaps other cities in western Russia being the targets of atomic bombings then immediately springs to mind, with all the dreadful consequences that would hold.

It is said that Adolf Hitler, when the possibility of nuclear weapons was first raised with him, said he was opposed to the development of such weapons because in war, such technology almost invariably became the property of both sides, and that Germany would then also have to face the possibility of retaliatory nuclear attacks.

This accurate logic was, of course, why poison gas was never deployed during World War II as it had been in the 1914–1918 war, and even Winston Churchill, who pushed for the poisonous gas bombing of German cities, was forced to back down in the face of a revolt from his military leaders for this very reason.

The prospect of American forces nuclear-bombing the Reich after a German first strike against Moscow or London would have been a foregone conclusion. In this sense, it may have been a historical blessing that World War II in Europe ended before any side was able to develop an atom bomb, otherwise much of that continent might still be a nuclear wasteland. ❖

ENDNOTES:

1 Weizsäcker's patent was found in the Russian archives after the fall of the Soviet Union and that state's previously secret files captured from Germany were made public for the first time.

2 "Informing the Public," *The Manhattan Project*, U.S. Department of Energy, Terrence R. Fehner, Chief Historian, July 2005.

3 Rainer Karlsch, *Hitlers Bombe. Die Geheime Geschichte der Deutschen Kernwaffenversuche*, Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt GmbH, 2005.

4 "In Bodenproben keine Spur von "Hitlers Bombe," ("No Trace of Hitler's Bomb in the Soil"), Physikalisch-Technischen Bundesanstalt (PTB) Press release, 15.02.2006.

5 See the section dealing with the work of the Leipzig German research unit under Diebner.

6 Luigi Romersa, *Le Armi Segrete di Hitler* ("Hitler's Secret Weapons"), Ugo Mursia Editore, 2005.

7 John Hooper, "Author Fuels Row over Hitler's Bomb," *The Guardian*, September 30, 2005.

8 See the section dealing with the work of the Leipzig German research unit under Diebner.

9 "After meeting both men [Goebbels and Hitler] in Germany," see the *Guardian* quote above.

10 Herbert Bauerebel, "Hatten die Nazis die Atombombe Schon?" *Bild*, 04.02.2017.

11 See for example "Secret documents reveal Germans tested nuclear bomb in 1944 as doodlebugs pounded London," *Daily Express*, London, February 23, 2017; "Did Hitler Have a Nuclear Bomb? Mushroom Cloud Sighting in Declassified U.S. Documents Suggests the Nazis Successfully Tested a Nuke Before the End of World War Two," *Daily Mail*, February 23, 2017; "Declassified U.S. Documents Suggest the Nazis Tested a Nuke Before the End of WWII," *Sunday Times* Sri Lanka, February 26, 2017; "Hitler May Have Been Cose to Building an Atomic Bomb," *New York Post*, September 27, 2017; and "Cloud Tip to Nazi N-Blast," *Herald Sun*, February 25, 2017; among many others.

12 "The Nazis were far away from a 'classic' atomic bomb. But they hoped to combine a 'mini-nuke' with a rocket," Dr. Karlsch told the BBC News. "Drawing Uncovered of 'Nazi Nuke'," *BBC News*, June 1, 2005.

13 "Radiation at Ground Zero: Just How Radioactive Is the Site?" White Sands Missile Range, Public Affairs Office, August 24, 2014.

14 After the war, this august body was to be renamed the Max Planck Institute, and is still in existence to the present day.

15 Walter E. Grunden, Mark Walker and Masakatsu Yamazaki, "Wartime Nuclear Weapons Research in Germany and Japan," Osiris, 2nd Series, Vol. 20, *Politics and Science in Wartime: Comparative International Perspectives on the Kaiser Wilhelm Institute* (2005), pp. 107–130, The University of Chicago Press on behalf of The History of Science Society.

16 *Ibid.*

17 This was the Diebner of Karlsch's book, *Hitlers Bombe.*

18 Grunden et. al. *op cit.*

19 *Ibid.*

20 Grunden et. al. *op cit.*

21 Werner Heisenberg, "Die Arbeiten am Uranproblem," June 4, 1942, KWIFP 56, 174-8, MPGA.

22 "Heavy water" is a form of water that contains a larger than normal amount of the hydrogen isotope deuterium, rather than the common hydrogen-1 isotope that makes up most of the hydrogen in normal water. A very large volume of H_2O must be electrolyzed over long periods of time to produce even small amounts of deuterium, hence, its rarity. Deuterium is used as a fuel in nuclear fusion.

23 The Italian-born scientist Enrico Fermi created the world's first working nuclear reactor, the Chicago Pile-1, under a viewing stand of Stagg field, the University of Chicago's football ground. The first successful controlled nuclear chain reaction was carried out by Fermi with his reactor on December 2, 1942.

24 On May 15, 1944, the Chicago Pile-3 reactor, which became critical as part of the Manhattan Project, functioned perfectly using heavy water as a moderator. In 2014, there were 49 nuclear reactors in the world which used heavy water as a moderator—including, ironically, those of the state of Israel, which were used to build that country's nuclear weapons. ("Operational & Long-Term Shutdown Reactors," International Atomic Energy Agency, Power Reactor Information System, 2019-11-13.)

25 Extracted from the original report as reproduced in *Werner Heisenberg: Collected Works*, Bd. A II (Eds. W. Blum et al., Springer-Verl., Berlin 1989, pages 536–544). The original report was titled "*Der Experimentelle Nachweis der Effektiven Neutronenvermehrung in Einem Kugel-Schichten-System aus D2O und Uran-Metall*," and written by R. Döpel, K. Döpel and W. Heisenberg.

26 Diebner u.a.: *Über den Gottower Versuch G-III*, 1943. ("About the Gottower Experiment G-III.") Original report as preserved in the archives of the Deutsches Museum, Munich.

27 As contained in his informal memoir, *Zu einem Autobiographischen Brief von Robert Döpel an Fritz Straßmann*, H. Arnold. (2012). ("An autobiographical Letter from Robert Döpel to Fritz Strassmann.")

28 *Ibid.*

29 The detailed explanation of how the German reactor worked is taken from materials on display at the *Atomkellar Museum* in Haigerloch, Germany.

30 Fermi, Enrico, "Fermi's Own Story," *The First Reactor*. Oak Ridge, Tennessee: United States Atomic Energy Commission, Division of Technical Information.

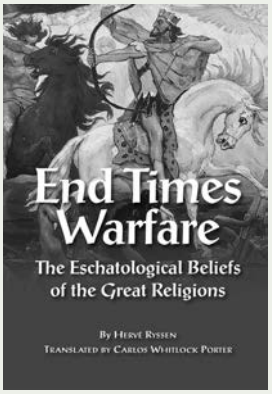
31 The Manhattan Project director was Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves (1896–1970). Groves was appointed to head the Manhattan Project in September 1942, and "was in charge of all of the project's phases, including scientific, technical and process development, construction, production, security and military intelligence of enemy activities, and planning for use of the bomb. Under Gen. Groves's direction, atomic research was conducted at Columbia University and the University of Chicago. The main project sites were built at Los Alamos, Oak Ridge and Hanford. He personally selected J. Robert Oppenheimer as leader of the Los Alamos laboratory, disregarding the latter's Communist associations and waiving his security clearance process." (Leslie R. Groves, Manhattan project director, Atomic Heritage Foundation, in partnership with the National Museum of Nuclear Science & History, Washington, D.C.) There is no doubt that the centralized nature of the entire program contributed significantly to the success of the Manhattan Project.

32 Although the point about the division of resources is completely valid, a 2015 study carried out by scientists from the European Commission's Institute for Transuranium on one of the original Haigerloch B-VIII reactor uranium blocks revealed that measurements ratios of various uranium isotopes 234U, 235U, 236U and 238U, revealed that the block was not enriched with 235U—meaning that they would not have been able to sustain a nuclear chain reaction by themselves. It is not clear if this applied to just the one block, or the entire set. (Dr. Klaus Mayer, et. al., "Uranium from German Nuclear Power Projects of the 1940s—A Nuclear Forensic Investigation," *Angewandte Chemie International Edition*, 2015, DOI:10.1002/anie.201504874).

33 Gavin Hadden, editor, *Manhattan District History*. The Manhattan District History was an eight-book, 35-volume set, recording the Manhattan Project's activities and achievements in research, design, construction, operation and administration. Only a handful of copies of the history were prepared, and kept secret for decades. They were only declassified and released to the public by the U.S. Department of Energy in 2014.

34 *Ibid.*

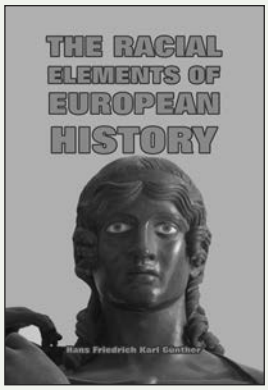
Arthur Kemp is a Rhodesian historian, author, editor and publisher. He is the author of *March of the Titans: A History of the White Race*, one of the most important books ever written. (See page 54 for an ad.) Kemp is also the owner of Ostara Publications, a publisher of hundreds of books about white history from all periods in time.

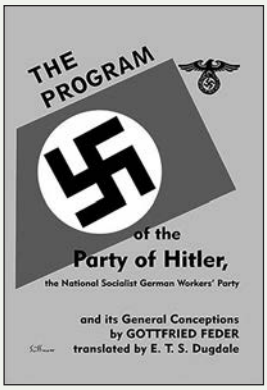


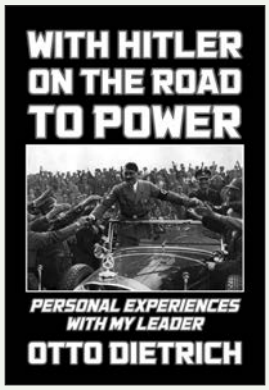
End Times Warfare

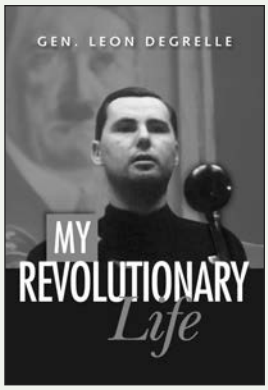
The Eschatological Beliefs of the Great Religions

Eschatology is the study of "End Times" doctrines. All three of the great monotheistic religions, i.e., Judaism, Christianity and Islam, contain a belief that the world as we know it was created by God, and that this same world must sooner or later come to an end. This theme of the end times and the coming of the Messiah are also found in Judaism—the "Mother Religion"—as well as Islam, which also draws its inspiration from the Old Testament. And yet, these three religions are completely incompatible with each other. Why? For the pure and simple reason that their vision of the future diverges on this fundamental point: At the end of time, one—and only one—religion is to triumph. In the end, the religion whose goals are the clearest and whose faith the most ardent will bear away the victory. Which will it be? *End Times Warfare*: softcover, 189 pages, #855, ***$25*** minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H inside the U.S. Available exclusively in English from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or order online at www.BarnesReview.com. Outside the U.S., please email us at Sales@BarnesReview.org for international shipping charges.









Uncensored WWII Books from TBR

The Stroop Report: The German Account of the Destruction of the Warsaw Ghetto

By Brigade Leader Juergen Stroop. German and English. Divided up into three sections—an executive summary, copies of the official combat reports and a photo record, the report contains fascinating insights into the brief and brutal conflict. Contains the original German pages alongside full English translations and all 70 photographs from the original report. Softcover, 232 pages, 8.5-by-11, #677, *$20.*

Germany Speaks: Nazi Germany Explains Itself to the English Speaking World—1938

By Joachim von Ribbentrop and 21 prominent state and party leaders. In the year immediately preceding the outbreak of World War II, the German foreign office launched an unprecedented campaign in Britain to explain the inner workings of Nazi Germany. The high point of this effort was this book, a four-part set of 21 essays by leading officials. Softcover, 236 pages, #724, *$15.*

Hitler's Second Book: German Foreign Policy

Translated, introduced and annotated by Arthur Kemp. Often called Hitler's "Secret Book," this is the only full-length, completely unedited and correctly translated text of Hitler's second book, written to explain National Socialist foreign policy. Dictated in 1928 to Max Annan, head of the NSDAP's publishing house, the unedited manuscript was never published in Hitler's lifetime. Softcover, 200 pages, indexed, #732, *$21.*

Into the Darkness: An Uncensored Report from Inside the Third Reich at War

A leading American journalist, T. Lothrop Stoddard, was sent to report on wartime conditions in Nazi Germany—at a time before the U.S. became involved in the war. Stoddard was not unknown in Germany. Due to his leading work in the areas of racial history, racial science and eugenics in America, he was granted unprecedented access to the inner workings of the National Socialist government and provided the first—and possibly only—accurate, unbiased account of German racial policy ever written by a non-German writer. Softcover, 205 pages, #745, *$15.*

My Revolutionary Life

The great Belgian Waffen-SS officer recounts his experiences as a rising nationalist politician, the political situation in Europe before WWII, his battle against the Bolsheviks—not only before, but also during WWII—the last days of the Reich, his daring escape to Spain, and his life there. Softcover, 217 pages, #714, *$27.*

Germany's Hitler: The Only Authorized Biography

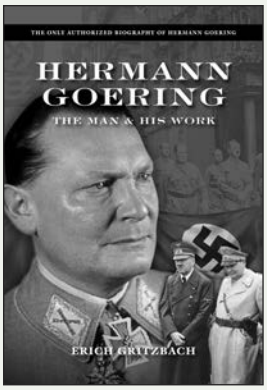
By Heinz A. Heinz. One of the most suppressed English-language books ever to emerge from Germany: the 1938 authorized biography of Adolf Hitler. Heinz interviewed Hitler's old school friends, army colleagues, landlords, his jailers and early party comrades to provide an unprecedented insight into the German leader's background and prewar policies. Softcover, contains all original illustrations, 234 pages, #747, *$15.*

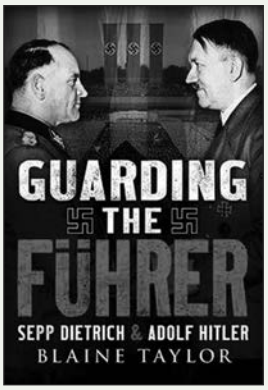
Rudolf Hess: His Betrayal & Murder

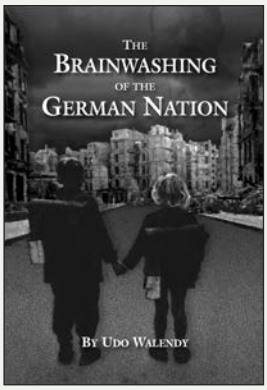
Following his capture by the Allies after his plane crashed in Scotland during a secret flight to offer peace, Germany's Rudolf Hess remained a prisoner of the Allies for 46 years until he died at age 93 in Spandau Prison. The purpose of his mission—and his life at Spandau—was kept secret. But all that has changed with the publication of this book by Abdallah Melaouhi. Melaouhi gives us the entire story about Hess's time in Spandau, his brutal murder, the plot to cover it up and the effort to suppress the publication of this book. Softcover, 291 pages, #643, rare photos, appendices, *$25.*

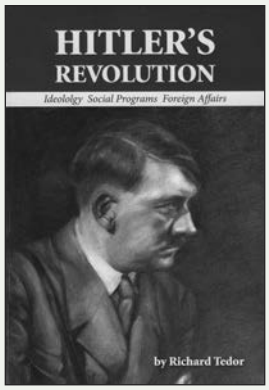
What the World Rejected: Hitler's Peace Offers 1933–1940

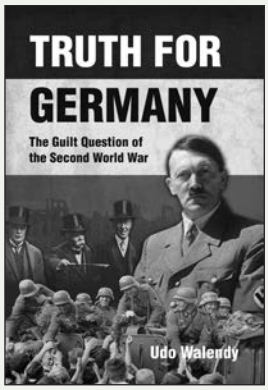
By Dr. Friedrich Stieve. Including: "A Final Appeal for Peace and Sanity," July 1940, by Adolf Hitler; Hitler's "Political Testament," April 1945; Goering's "Last Letter to Winston Churchill," Nuremberg, October 1946; and Neville Chamberlain in *The Forrestal Diaries*: "The World Jews Have Forced England into the War." Written by Germany's foremost diplomatic historian of the early 20th century, this work maps out all the numerous times that Adolf Hitler made unconditional offers of peace to all the nations of Europe—and how France and Britain turned down these offers each and every time. Softcover, 93 pages, #693, *$10.*











Hermann Goering: The Man & His Work

Written by one of Goering's senior staff members, Erich Gritzbach, this book details the many astonishing services that Goering rendered the German state. Besides recreating the German air force, his other achievements are less famous. This book contains the original English version plus all 57 original photographs and the 1938 introduction written by Sir Robert Lockhart plus a new introduction by Arthur Kemp that updates Goering's career after the book was published. Softcover, 279 pages, 57 photos, #639, *$25*.

Guarding the Führer: Sepp Dietrich & Adolf Hitler

Dozens of attempts were made on the Fuehrer's life over the course of two decades, including a bomb explosion in his own headquarters—and yet, he survived them all. This is Blaine Taylor's story of how he did so, as told through the exciting sagas of Sepp Dietrich and his SS, as well as of German government security leader Johann Rattenhuber and his Reich Security Service. Hardback, 192 pages, #687, *$33*.

The Brainwashing of the German Nation

By Udo Walendy. The author has been imprisoned because he refuses to parrot the official historical lies of the German and Allied governments. In this short book Walendy describes the hidden truth of the "legal" origin of today's German laws, forced on a defeated people, now stripped of their history, brainwashed by their conquerors. Softcover, 64 pages, #110, *$9*.

An Illustrated Guide to Hitler and the Third Reich

This lavishly illustrated 40-page, oversized booklet was written and assembled by Stephen Goodson. This pictorial guide with accompanying text gives readers insight into the real Hitler. Chapters cover: Hitler's childhood; his young adulthood; his service in WWI; his role in the formation of the NSDAP; his social and cultural achievements; his economic reforms; his political achievements; the WWII era and more. Softcover, 8.5-by-11, saddle-stitched, 40 pages, #528, *$15* .

Hitler's Table Talk

Compiled by Martin Bormann. This book consists of notes of the Fuehrer's casual lunch and dinnertime conversations with his close friends and colleagues assembled from the stenographic record ordered by his private secretary Martin Bormann. Edited for accuracy by Bormann, these discussions reveal Hitler's wartime thoughts on enemies, friends, religion, nature, science, technology and a host of other topics that reveal his astonishing intellect. Find out why many called him a genius. Softcover, 320 pages, 2 lbs., 8.5-by-11, #624, *$35*.

Hitler's Revolution: Ideology, Social Programs & Foreign Affairs

Liberal democracy's deadliest enemy, Adolf Hitler transformed Germany into an authoritarian, National Socialist state advocating sovereignty of nations, advancement of labor, preservation of the white race and commerce based on exchange of wares. Hitler tackled his nation's bankruptcy, massive unemployment, Communist subversion and foreign domination. His programs restored German prosperity in three years. Penetrating the shroud of vilification draping Hitler, the author draws on many sources to describe what Hitler did and why. Softcover, 293 pages, #646, *$15*.

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Truth for Germany: The Guilt Question of the Second World War

For seven decades, the mainstream historical establishment has insisted that World War II was started by Germany. But what facts exist to support this seemingly unchallengeable hypothesis? In this book oft-persecuted German historian Udo Walendy debunks the myth of Germany's WWII guilt. Note that this book was banned by the German authorities but is now back in this new edition. Softcover, 535 pages, #648, *$30*.

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Hitler a Zionist Stooge?

Once again the silly claim that Adolf Hitler was an unwitting tool of the Zionist elite needs to be debunked

By John Friend

Perhaps no other political figure and period of history is as misunderstood as Adolf Hitler and the period during which he rose to power as the Führer of National Socialist Germany. Confused and oftentimes disingenuous conspiracy historians and alternative media personalities present a wide variety of interpretations of Hitler and National Socialist Germany, with many even going so far as to claim that Hitler was some sort of secret "Rothschild operative" collaborating with the Jewish international bankers as an agent of Zionist interests in the Middle East and Bolshevism in the West. These alternative "conspiracy theories" are absurd and baseless.

Christopher Jon Bjerknes, an alternative media personality and author who has commendably addressed a number of controversial topics, recently published a three-part book series entitled *Adolf Hitler: Bolshevik and Zionist*, all of which are available online. Bjerknes essentially argues that Hitler was an agent of both international Communism and Zionism, who collaborated with and was funded by Jewish bankers to gain political power in Germany in order to fulfill Theodor Herzl's prophecy of using anti-Semitic governments to force Jews to move to Palestine and eventually establish the state of Israel. "Hitler consciously worked for the very forces he pretended to oppose, the Bolsheviks and the Zionists," Bjerknes dubiously argues in the first volume of his series. "He gave Eastern Europe to Stalin and Palestine to the Jews, gift-wrapped with tens of millions of corpses and studded with the broken buildings of ruined ancient cities."

BJERKNES

Christopher Jon Bjerknes is a dissident Jewish writer, known for his blog "Jewish Racism." To his credit, he has authored a book on the Armenian genocide which claims that many of the Young Turks were actually crypto-Jews, plus an expose questioning whether Albert Einstein pilfered most of his brilliant ideas.

Henry Makow, yet another popular alternative media personality and author, has long argued that Hitler was a Zionist stooge, promoting theories that he may have even had Jewish ethnic roots, possibly from the Rothschild family itself. Many others have echoed these theories and perspectives on various online media platforms.

Bjerknes, Makow and the many others promoting perspectives that Hitler and the National Socialists were agents of globalism and Zionism do in fact make strong and accurate critiques of Jewish power, the New World Order system and Zionism more generally. However, their overall thesis contending that Hitler was a puppet of these forces, was funded and financed by them, and was ultimately working directly for them is utterly false for a variety of reasons. Hitler's words, actions, philosophy and policies run contrary to virtually every claim made by Bjerknes, Makow and others alleging the great German chancellor was anything other than a righteous patriot standing up to the forces of globalism, Communism and plutocracy.

Hitler and the NSDAP were not funded by Jewish or even pro-Zionist sources. They were not "Rothschild agents" or "puppets of the bankers" or "stooges for the Zionists." Hitler and the NSDAP were diametrically opposed to the goal of a New World

Jewish migrants, including those in the photo above, began arriving in large numbers in the British Mandate of Palestine throughout the 1930s and even into WWII. Zionist organizations who sought to establish an independent Jewish state in the region worked tirelessly to facilitate and encourage Jewish migration from Europe and other parts of the world to Palestine, oftentimes illegally. While Hitler's Germany never supported the notion of an independent Jewish state in Palestine, it did encourage Jews to leave Germany, and many German Jews migrated to Palestine during this time period.

Order, which is essentially Zionist-Jewish domination and subjugation of the nations of the world—politically, economically and culturally—a "Jewish Utopia" as it has been called. Hitler and the National Socialist political movement not only spoke openly and honestly about the power of organized international Jewry, they made serious moves against this network of bankers, media barons, politicians, subversive groups and policymakers that had wrecked Germany and brought immense suffering to its people. Hitler and National Socialism were the antithesis of Jewish Communism and Jewish plutocratic capitalism, two destructive ideologies Hitler and the NSDAP clearly recognized as subversive philosophies that needed to be confronted and defeated.

Indeed, Hitler and the National Socialist movement represented the greatest obstacle that has ever manifested against the destructive nature of this criminal cabal that largely controls the West, pushing for their New World Order on every front imaginable.

As American historian and author Veronica Clark explains in her must-read article titled "Demystification of the Birth and Funding of the NSDAP," Hitler sought to overcome the class antagonism prevalent throughout Germany (and much of Europe) by establishing a political and social order based on merit, rather than class or wealth, and sought to unify German society around their common heritage and race.[1] Funding for the NSDAP came from a variety of sources, including membership fees, speaking engagements, newspaper sales, financial contributions from nationalist-minded small businesses and industrialists, and even elements of the upper classes in German society who recognized the threat of Marxism and wanted to see a revitalized, economically and culturally strong Germany once again.

Theodore Abel's 1938 book *Why Hitler Came Into Power* is perhaps the most important, and yet little known book exploring the rise of the National Socialist German Workers' Party and Adolf Hitler.[2] In early 1934, Abel traveled to Germany after convincing the National Socialist government that had recently come to power that Americans, and the world generally, knew far too little about the National Socialist

movement, its ideology, its followers, its history and rise to power. Abel, working under the auspices of Columbia University, proposed an autobiographical essay contest, in which any member of the NSDAP who had joined prior to the party solidifying its political power over the German state in 1933 could submit an essay explaining his or her background, education, experience and political affiliations for review.

Abel eventually received 683 manuscripts from a wide variety of National Socialist Party members and sympathizers, which he breaks down into age distribution, occupation, class affiliation and date of joining the NSDAP. Statistical charts and other identifying data are broken down for further analysis as an appendix. Abel notes that 83 manuscripts were eliminated from consideration, either because they were too short in length and lacking in any detail, or because they were submitted by women, whose entries were used for a separate study published independently of *Why Hitler Came Into Power*. These manuscripts form the basis for Abel's work, and numerous excerpts are provided throughout the first two parts of the book from members of the NSDAP themselves, offering readers a unique insight into what motivated and inspired these individuals to join the party and embark on what turned out to be a life-long struggle.

In 1986, *Why Hitler Came Into Power* was republished with a foreword written by Thomas Childers, who made some profound observations about Abel's original and unique research into the NSDAP and the rise of Hitler in Germany. Childers wrote in part:

> Abel's material simply did not fit neatly into the dominant interpretation of National Socialism as a "revolt of the lower middle class."
>
> Abel was struck by the wide variety of motivational factors at work among the respondents, many of which could not be easily subsumed under the interpretative rubric of "lower-middle-class revolt."
>
> These studies have allowed us to identify the social bases of the Nazi following with far greater precision than was ever before possible. Although thematic emphasis and methods differ, these works are in fundamental agreement that support for the NSDAP extended far beyond the lower middle class to elements of the socially established Grossbürgertum (upper middle class) as well as to sizable segments of the blue-collar working class.

Hitler knew full well that Zionist leaders offered a solution to his "Jewish problem."

Abel's book is comprised of three distinct parts. Part One deals with the history of the NSDAP, with chapters titled "The Background of the Hitler Movement, The First Period: 1919–1923," "The Second Period: 1924–1929," and "The Third Period: 1930-1933," which offer unique insights into the struggles, obstacles and hardships endured by the NSDAP, and its eventual rise in German politics, demonstrating quite conclusively that the political success of Hitler and the National Socialist movement was only gained through a fanatic devotion to the cause and a lengthy, hard-fought struggle for the hearts and minds of the German people.

Part Two is analytical in nature and explains how and why the NSDAP movement gained support. What attracted people to National Socialism? What factors lead to the rise and eventual triumph of the NSDAP in German politics? These and other related questions are addressed in these pages and help clarify the financing and nature of the National Socialist German Workers' Party, as well as its popularity and ability to largely unite all segments of the German nation. Abel breaks Part Two into three chapters: "Discontent as a Factor," "Ideology as a Factor, and "The Why of the Hitler Movement."

Finally, Part Three of the book is comprised of six selected autobiographies of the NSDAP members, published in full. Abel publishes the life stories of a worker, an anti-Semite, a soldier, a middle-class youth, a bank clerk and a farmer—all chosen "to show, in unified, more realistic form, patterns of National Socialist experience separately analyzed in previous chapters." These selected manuscripts demonstrate the widespread appeal of National Socialism, which united German nationalists and patriots from all backgrounds, social classes and education levels. Farmers, merchants, soldiers, veterans, teachers, industrial workers, bureaucrats, professionals, managers, fathers, mothers, children—National Socialism appealed to and sought to unify all segments of the German populace, and was largely successful in doing so, especially once firmly in control of the German state.

By relying on primary source material—authentic autobiographies of NSDAP members and sympathizers—Abel offers historians and other interested parties a unique analysis of the rise of Adolf Hitler and the National Socialist German Workers' Party not found elsewhere. And that rise was a hard-fought struggle for the hearts and minds of the German nation against tremendous odds and hostile forces operating in society.

To further discredit this idea that Hitler and the NSDAP were funded

Following WWII, countless "Holocaust survivors" and other Jewish refugees arrived in Palestine, including terrorist gangs that would go on to engage in violence against British authorities in an effort to establish the Jewish ethnostate now known as Israel. The United States and the USSR were the first governments to recognize the independent state of Israel, while Hitler accurately warned the world that a sovereign Jewish state would simply serve as a headquarters for their "international world swindle."

by "the Jews," consider the following excerpt of the legendary Michael Collins Piper's must-read book *The New Babylon: Those Who Reign Supreme—A Panoramic Overview of the Historical, Religious and Economic Origins of the New World Order*[3]:

> There is also the legend that "the Jewish bankers" or "the Zionist bankers" (used often interchangeably) financed Hitler. Not true. James Pool, in his authoritative work, *Who Financed Hitler?*, demonstrates this quite to the contrary.
>
> In one instance, a Jewish financier in Germany did give money to the Nazi Party—prior to the rise of Adolf Hitler—but those funds were designed to help Hitler's intra-party opposition to stop Hitler. But despite this fact, some "patriots" still say that "the Jews backed Hitler."
>
> Many of those who worship at the altar of this nonsense cite a flagrantly fraudulent document of shadowy origins entitled *Hitler's Secret Bankers*, ostensibly written by one "Sidney Warburg," one of those "Jewish bankers." But this document, as we've said, is a fraud.
>
> The late Dr. Anthony Sutton's *Wall Street and the Rise of Hitler* has promoted this theory, based in part on the Warburg travesty and has given further institutionalization to this mythology—truth be damned.
>
> American banks and corporations did work with the Hitler regime, usually a continuation of previous financial arrangements going back decades, but this was not part of any grand conspiracy to bring Hitler to power. The claim that the Bush family was integral to the rise of Hitler is another myth. Kevin Phillips—no admirer of the Bush dynasty—examines the actual circumstances surrounding the Bush-Hitler scenario in his book, *American Dynasty: Aristocracy, Fortune and the Politics of Deceit in the House of Bush* and puts the facts in proper perspective.

Some even go so far as to claim Hitler was in fact Jewish. This theory

has been debunked by serious researchers and even mainstream establishment academics, such as the British historian Ian Kershaw who wrote a bestselling biography of Hitler titled *Hitler: 1889-1936 Hubris*. In the very first chapter "Fantasy and Failure," Kershaw thoroughly debunks the claim that Hitler himself may have had Jewish ancestry (pp. 7-9)[4]:

> … [Allegedly] Adolf Hitler's grandfather was Jewish. Rumors to that effect circulated in Munich cafes in the early 1920s and were fostered by sensationalist journalism of the foreign press during the 1930s. It was suggested that the name "Huttler" was Jewish, "revealed" that he could be traced to a Jewish family called Hitler in Bucharest, and even claimed that his father had been sired by Baron Rothschild, in whose house in Vienna his grandmother had allegedly spent some time as a servant.
>
> But the most serious speculation about Hitler's supposed Jewish background has occurred since World War II, and is directly traceable to the memoirs of leading Nazi lawyer, Gov. Gen. of Poland Hans Frank, dictated in his Nuremberg cell while awaiting the hangman. Frank claimed that he had been called in by Hitler toward the end of 1930 and shown a letter from his nephew William Patrick Hitler (the son of his half-brother Alois, who had been briefly married to an Irish woman) threatening, in connection with the press stories circulating about Hitler's background, to expose the fact that Hitler had Jewish blood flowing in his veins. … Frank's story gained wide circulation in the 1950s. But it simply does not stand up. … Hans Frank's memoirs, dictated at a time when he was waiting for the hangman and plainly undergoing psychological crisis, are full of inaccuracies and have to be used with caution. With regard to the story of Hitler's alleged Jewish grandfather, they are valueless.

If Hitler and the NSDAP were "Zionist stooges," why did they go after the assets and properties of the Rothschild banking dynasty in Germany and other European countries, in many cases expropriating them? Many of the Rothschilds eventually fled Europe following the National Socialist rise to power. Jews generally were largely disenfranchised from German society and encouraged to leave the country. National Socialist propaganda and educational endeavors sought to enlighten the German masses as to the nature of international Jewry and the hostile actions this foreign element had taken against the German nation. Movies produced by the German government at the time, including *The Eternal Jew*, exposed these facts to the masses.

> Hitler's goal was never to eradicate the Jews, simply to get them to leave Germany.

Consider Hitler's political testament that he dictated shortly before he committed suicide in Berlin in April 1945.[5] Does this man sound like a "Zionist stooge" to you?

> More than 30 years have passed since 1914 when I made my modest contribution as a volunteer in the [First] World War, which was forced upon the Reich. In these three decades, love and loyalty to my people have guided all my thoughts, actions and my life. They gave me the strength to make the most difficult decisions ever to confront mortal man. In these three decades, I have spent my strength and my health. It is untrue that I or anyone else in Germany wanted war in 1939. It was wanted and provoked solely by international statesmen either of Jewish origin or working for Jewish interests. I have made too many offers for the limitation and control of armaments, which posterity will not be cowardly enough always to disregard, for responsibility for the outbreak of this war to be placed on me. Nor have I ever wished that, after the appalling World War, there would ever be a second against either England or America. Centuries will go by, but from the ruins of our towns and monuments the hatred of those ultimately responsible will always grow anew against the people whom we have to thank for all this: international Jewry and its henchmen.

If Hitler was somehow "in cahoots with the Jews," why did he say things like this all throughout *Mein Kampf* and in the various speeches he gave:

> The Jews have not the ability which is necessary for the founding of a civilization, for in them there is not, and never has been, that spirit of idealism which is an absolutely necessary element in the higher development of mankind. Therefore, the Jewish intellect will never be constructive, but always destructive.

Another contention often made by promoters of the idea Hitler was a Zionist agent is that somehow Hitler was the "founder of Israel." This is an absurd claim for a variety of reasons.

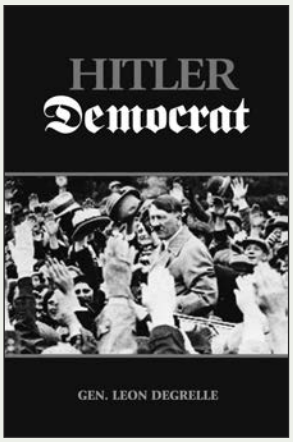
It was Britain, through the Balfour Declaration, addressed to none other than Lord Rothschild himself, that initially facilitated the establishment of the state of Israel by promising the Jews a "homeland" in Palestine, not Germany. Germany never supported or wanted a Jewish state in Palestine. Hitler and NSDAP policy were primarily concerned with getting the Jews out of Germany (and even-

tually all of Europe), and did in fact collaborate with Zionist organizations and factions that promoted Jewish emigration to Palestine and the West. They even entered into economic agreements with these organizations to not only facilitate the emigration of Jews from Germany, but also bolster Germans exports. Some German Jews ended up moving to Palestine, while many more went to London, Paris, New York and Hollywood, where, with their fellow co-ethnics already in the West, they would begin their systematic assault on and subversion of Western culture.

A paper published by the Institute for Historical Review lays this out quite clearly in an article entitled "Zionism and the Third Reich"[6]:

> German support for Zionism was not unlimited. Government and party officials were very mindful of the continuing campaign by powerful Jewish communities in the United States, Britain and other countries to mobilize "their" governments and fellow citizens against Germany.
>
> As long as world Jewry remained implacably hostile toward National Socialist Germany, and as long as the great majority of Jews around the world showed little eagerness to resettle in the Zionist "promised land," a sovereign Jewish state in Palestine would not really "solve" the international Jewish question. Instead, German officials reasoned, it would immeasurably strengthen this dangerous anti-German campaign. German backing for Zionism was therefore limited to support for a Jewish homeland in Palestine under British control, not a sovereign Jewish state.
>
> A Jewish state in Palestine, the foreign minister informed diplomats in June 1937, would not be in Germany's interest because it would not be able to absorb all Jews around the world, but would only serve as an additional power base for international Jewry, in much the same way as Moscow served as a base for international Communism.

Arab Muslims and Christians living in Palestine prior to the establishment of the Jewish state of Israel were almost unanimously against Jewish migration to the region. Demonstrations were often held, such as the one depicted in the photo above, to protest the Jewish colonization of Palestine prior to the establishment of the state of Israel following WWII. Hitler sympathized with the Arab nationalist movement, and a budding alliance was formed between National Socialist Germany and the Grand Mufti of Jerusalem, Haj Amin-al Husseini. Hitler hosted Husseini at the Reich Chancellory in Berlin in November 1941 (below), where the Grand Mufti thanked Hitler for the sympathy his government had always shown toward the Arab and Palestinian cause.



Hitler Democrat

What some people think they know about Adolf Hitler and his era is nothing close to the truth. Here's the book that gives the other side of the story, as only the great Gen. Leon Degrelle of the Waffen-SS could tell it! Here are some of the chapters: The Enigma of Hitler; Hitler: The Unknown Soldier; A Treaty of Usurers; Liquidation of the Parties; Ending the Bankruptcy; Unification of the State; Unification of the Unions; Hitler's Social Revolution; Poles of the Ruhr; Military Unification; Territorial Unification; Plebiscite in the Saarland; Saarland Votes; Anglo-German Naval Treaty; England Moves Toward War; France Plays With Fire; A Tale of Two Pacts; Hitler's Putsch of Nov. 9, 1923; The End of Hitler's Would-Be Revolution; Hitler Goes on Trial; The Trapsetters of Geneva; An American at the 1932 Geneva Conference; Burial at the League of Nations; The Armies of the People; Civil War in the National Socialist Party; The Roehm Crisis; Night of the Long Knives; Landslide Victory for Hitler; French Marxism; Return to the Rhineland; London-Paris Disagreement; Il Duce Drops in; Leon Blum; Hitler and Tukhachevsky; Revolutionizing Warfare; Hitler and the Olympics; Nuremberg in the National Socialist Mind; Degrelle Photo Section; Index. Softcover, 546 pages, #622, *$30* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET

Reflecting something of a shift in official policy, the German press expressed much greater sympathy in 1937 for Palestinian Arab resistance to Zionist ambitions, at a time when tension and conflict between Jews and Arabs in Palestine was sharply increasing.

A Foreign Office circular bulletin of June 22, 1937 cautioned that in spite of support for Jewish settlement in Palestine, "it would nevertheless be a mistake to assume that Germany supports the formation of a state structure in Palestine under some form of Jewish control. In view of the anti-German agitation of international Jewry, Germany cannot agree that the formation of a Palestine Jewish state would help the peaceful development of the nations of the world." "The proclamation of a Jewish state or a Jewish-administrated Palestine," warned an internal memorandum by the Jewish affairs section of the SS, "would create for Germany a new enemy, one that would have a deep influence on developments in the Near East."

Another SS agency predicted that a Jewish state "would work to bring special minority protection to Jews in every country, therefore giving legal protection to the exploitation activity of world Jewry." In January 1939, Hitler's new Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop likewise warned in another circular bulletin that "Germany must regard the formation of a Jewish state as dangerous" because it "would bring an international increase in power to world Jewry."

Hitler and the NSDAP did not advocate for or support an independent Jewish state in Palestine. In fact, in *Mein Kampf* Hitler predicted what a Jewish state would mean for the region:

> … For while the Zionists try to make the rest of the world believe that the national consciousness of the Jew finds its satisfaction in the creation of a Palestinian state, the Jews again slyly dupe the dumb goyim. It doesn't even enter their heads to build up a Jewish state in Palestine for the purpose of living there. All they want is a central organization for their international world swindle, endowed with its own sovereign rights and removed from the intervention of other states: a haven for convicted scoundrels and a university for budding crooks.

ADOLF HITLER

Adolf Hitler was not the evil monster the mainstream media and court historians would have us believe, nor was he a "Zionist stooge" as some continue to insist.

Ultimately, Zionists were dead set on establishing their state in Palestine, not only to fulfill their messianic prophecies, but also to gain a safe haven and central headquarters for their global crime syndicate, as Hitler eloquently pointed out and predicted years before the establishment of the Jewish state. Hitler sought to establish a homogenous Germany in order to rebuild German society after the devastation of WWI.

He did not believe that Jewish Germans would support this idea. The Jews in Palestine perfected their use of terrorism and declared "independence" shortly after Germany's defeat in WWII, using an exaggerated holocaust story to sell their version of history to the world. The first governments to recognize the illegitimate state of "Israel" were the two countries most responsible for the genocidal annihilation of Germany: the United States and the Soviet Union.

Hitler and National Socialist Germany's ultimate aim was the removal of the Jews from Germany and Europe, and they collaborated with the Zionist movement to accomplish this goal. After the Jews and their puppet Allies destroyed Germany in WWII, it was only a matter of time before Israel would be officially established.

Hitler was not "the founder of Israel" and in no way supported the establishment of an independent Jewish state in Palestine as many continue to claim. Hitler and National Socialist Germany were destroyed to pave the way for the establishment of Israel. Blaming Hitler and National Socialist Germany for something Jewish interests and their puppets in the West ultimately accomplished is a gross distortion of history.

Hitler and National Socialist Germany truly represented the biggest threat the world has ever known to the international Jewish criminal cabal largely controlling the West, pushing for the New World Order on every front imaginable.

This is why Hitler and National Socialist Germany had to be destroyed. This is why Hitler and the NSDAP are constantly demonized, slandered and blamed for every evil in the world. This is why the mass media, Hollywood and our educational system project the crimes that the Allies actually committed onto Hitler and National Socialist Germany. Deceitful propagandists have completely flipped the script, blaming Hitler and the NSDAP for "gassing" and indiscriminately murdering European Jews in a systematic, state-sponsored endeavor and for countless other alleged atrocities. The fact is that the Allies were responsible for the worst crimes against humanity committed during WWII.

Organized international Jewry—which largely controls the banking system, the mass media, Hollywood, the publishing industry, academia and global governments via their various lobbying groups and subversive agents—recognizes how dangerous Hitler was to the establishment of the New World Order. It is why Hitler is either considered the most dastardly villain of all time or, alternatively, a puppet of Zionism. It also explains why restrictions have been placed on independent scholars and journalists to prevent them from accurately reporting on this pivotal leader in Western history and the political movement he led. ❖

ENDNOTES:

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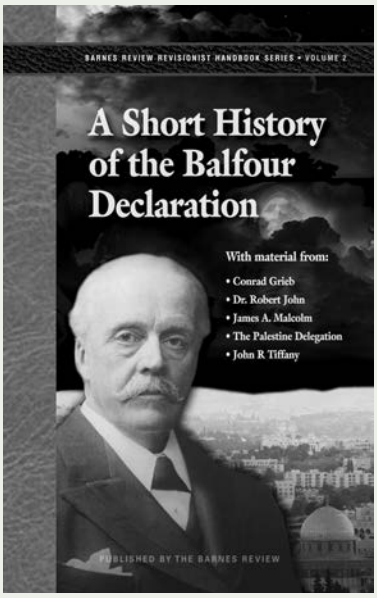
5 Thomas Dalton, *Hitler on the Jews*, (Uckfield: Castle Hill Publishers, 2019), p. 180. Available from TBR Book Club.

6 Mark Weber, "Zionism and the Third Reich," *The Journal of Historical Review*, Volume 13, No. 4, July-August 1993.

John Friend is a writer and journalist based in California. He also writes articles for American Free Press (AFP) newspaper, founded in 2001 and based in Maryland. For a sample copy of AFP, send your request to AFP, 117 La Grange Avenue, La Plata, MD 20646 or call TBR at 202-544-5977 Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET. Please tell the operator you saw this offer in The Barnes Review.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HISTORY YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

A digest of interesting historical news items gleaned from various sources around the world that most likely did not appear in your local newspaper or on your mainstream television news broadcasts.

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Amazon Bans *Mein Kampf*

Amazon, the world's leading distributor of books in both hard copy and digital form, announced in mid-March that it would ban the sale of most versions of Adolf Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, arguably one of the most widely read books in modern Western literature. Other books published by top National Socialist Party figures were also banned. Amazon will, however, continue to sell the Anti-Defamation League-approved edition of *Mein Kampf* published by Houghton Mifflin, which features an introduction by former ADL leader Abe Foxman. The decision follows endless lobbying by groups such as the London-based Holocaust Educational Trust. (TBR Book Club sells an excellent edition of this book called *Mein Kampf: The Stalag Edition*—softcover, 584 pages, #675, *$35.*) the text of which comes from the only English translation approved by Hitler himself.

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German Populist Party Targeted

A leading right-wing, populist political party in Germany, *Alternative für Deutschland* ("Alternative for Germany" or AfD), has been subjected to an unrelenting campaign of smears and threats from the German political and media establishment, resulting in violent physical attacks against its members and supporters. Carolyn Yeager, a leading American Revisionist, says arson attacks have been carried out against AfD politicians and leaders, including Berlin Party Chairman Nicolaus Fest and AfD Federal President Tino

TINO CHRUPALLA

Chrupalla. A restaurant used for events by AfD was also attacked recently. The near-deadly attacks have been carried out by far-left radicals who routinely engage in political violence against their rivals and adversaries, a common theme in Western societies. Following the attacks, Fest stated that the party would not "back away because of radical leftist violence," and accused other political parties and media outlets of waging "smear campaigns against the AfD." Beatrix von Storch, a deputy federal spokeswoman for the AfD, noted that there was clearly a "defamation campaign against the AfD" carried out by the political establishment which has created a situation where "extremists feel legitimized to use violence against members and politicians of the AfD. … The completely uninhibited verbal attacks against the AfD are—as we are witnessing more and more often—the preliminary stage to politically motivated violence against those who think differently." AfD is currently the largest opposition party in the Bundestag, the German national parliament.

Harvey Tests Positive

Harvey Weinstein, the disgraced Hollywood mogul recently sentenced to 23 years in prison in New York following a high-profile sexual assault and rape trial in which multiple women testified against him, allegedly tested positive for the Covid-19 coronavirus. Skeptics have questioned the timing of the announcement, considering Weinstein had only recently been sentenced to prison when it was suddenly announced he had tested positive. According to the Jewish Telegraph Agency, Weinstein was transferred from a prison on Rikers Island in New York City to an upstate New York prison following the positive test. Weinstein has pulled every trick in the book thus far to try to avoid being incarcerated alongside the hardened felons with whom he deservedly belongs.

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"Anti-Semitic" Soccer Star Fired

An Argentine soccer player has been sacked by his team and faces criminal charges over alleged "anti-Semitic" gestures he made during a match in early March, *The Algemeiner* has reported. Arnaldo "Pitu" González, a 30-year-old midfielder formerly with the club Nueva Chicago, put his hand on his head allegedly to imitate a yarmulke, and also made a gesture allegedly mocking circumcision after a game against rival team Atlanta, which has historic connections with the Jewish community in Argentina. The athlete faces criminal charges relating to inciting disorder and participating in discriminatory acts for the gesture he made while leaving the field after being ejected. Under Argentina's laws prohibiting incitement or hatred based on national, ethnic or religious reasons, the former soccer star could face up to three years in jail if convicted.

Omar Targets Whistleblower

Abdi Nur, a Somali-born American citizen and journalist based in the Twin Cities, claims he is being threatened by individuals he believes are connected to the radical left-wing U.S. Rep. Ilhan Omar, who is suspected by many to have engaged in fraud and deception in order to become a U.S. citizen. Nur and other investigators have credibly alleged that Omar married her brother and engaged in other fraudulent behavior to settle in the United States and obtain social services and other benefits, including student loans. Nur was the source for many articles published by mainstream outlets detailing the corruption allegations surrounding Omar. "I am the person who spoke to the media and said that Ilhan Omar married her brother and made legal papers for him to stay in America. I confirmed that the marriage was fraudulent and that I was personally aware since I was a close friend and neighbor to both Ahmed Hirsi and Ilhan Omar," Nur wrote in a recent Facebook post that has now gone viral. "It is also an open secret in the Minnesota Somali community, but everyone is afraid of problems from supporters of Ilhan Omar, some of whom have felony criminal records."

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Leftist Professors Worried

Radical left-wing professors, who largely dominate college campuses in America, are worried that their online lectures will end up being featured on right-wing websites. Since the purported coronavirus pandemic, universities and schools across the country have canceled classes and moved courses online. Conservative and right-wing activists have creatively captured rants and other anti-American, anti-white tirades spewed by radical left-wing professors for months now, posting the clips on social media and various websites in an effort to expose the left-wing bias in liberal-dominated academia. The coronavirus pandemic may have just made exposing them much easier, which concerns professors.

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Transgender Athletes Losing

The U.S. Department of Justice and Attorney General William Barr have officially teamed up with a Christian rights organization in a lawsuit designed to prevent transgender athletes—in this case grown men who insist they are female—from competing against their biological female counterparts. Males that have "transitioned" into females and entered athletic competitions against biological females clearly have a major advantage, which has been demonstrated in a number of recent sporting and competitive events. A lawsuit brought by the Alliance Defending Freedom, which is representing three high school female athletes, is aiming to stop transgender girls from competing against female athletes because the girls are being denied athletic scholarships and other opportunities they deserve. How far has Western civilization sank, when boys simply claiming to be girls can then enter athletic and sporting competitions to vie against biological females? In general, a fully developed teenage male is going to have more weight, more muscle mass and thus more physical strength that a female athlete. This is as God and Mother Nature intended.

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Pandemic Simulations

A number of "pandemic simulations" were conducted in the months leading up to the current outbreak of Covid-19, the novel strain of the coronavirus that originated in China late last year and has spread to nearly every part of the world, leading countless governments to largely shut down their economies and enact "shelter-in-place" policies designed to prevent the spread of the virus. *The New York Times* reported in late March that the Trump administration conducted an exercise in 2019 simulating a pandemic crisis situation. In October 2019, a number of private and public organizations, including the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation, Johns Hopkins University and the World Economic Forum, collaborated to conduct Event 201, which simulated the rapid spread of a coronavirus and envisioned ways that the public and private sector could work together to stop the spread of this or any virus. Many of the recommendations and policy proposals put forth in the Event 201 simulation mirror the responses of governments around the world regarding Covid-19. Leave it to Bill Gates to figure out how to make even more money—this time on a vaccine for Covid-19.

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Massive Wealth Transfer

In a move outraging both President Trump and countless members of Congress, Rep. Thomas Massie (R-Ky.) insisted that a recorded vote be held at the U.S. Capitol regarding the $2.2 trillion so-called stimulus package put together by the Trump administration in response to the coronavirus pandemic. Rep. Massie harshly criticized the stimulus package, arguing it is a massive wealth transfer to Wall Street and large corporations, which appears to be factually accurate. Despite Rep. Massie's efforts, the stimulus bill passed both houses of Congress virtually unopposed. "The stimulus package that just passed is the biggest wealth transfer from common folks to the super-rich (Wall Street and bankers) in the history of mankind," Rep. Massie powerfully argued on Twitter. "Done in the name of a virus with $1,200 checks as the cheese in the trap." President Trump was so outraged at Rep. Massie's commonsense objections to the bill that he openly denounced the renegade congressman, and insisted that he should be thrown out of the Republican Party.

How a Spymaster's Scheme Helped the Allies Win the Battle for Sicily

By John Tiffany

It all started with a wild idea in the brain of British naval intelligence officer Ian Fleming, creator of the fictional spy James Bond. It was a 1943 World War II plot to deceive the Germans as to where in the Mediterranean the Brits were planning to invade Axis Europe from north Africa. The war was at its height, with north Africa in Allied hands and Mussolini and Hitler in control of western and southeastern Europe, and much of the USSR. The obvious logical place to invade was via the tiny island of Pantelleria and Sicily, and this was indeed the intended invasion route, but the goal of the British strategists was to trick the Germans and Italians into believing that the sneaky Brits and their Allies were planning a surprise two-pronged invasion of Greece and Sardinia instead.

Sicily controlled the shipping lanes of the Mediterranean and was a much better staging ground for the takeover of Italy.

To pull off the hoax, the British cloak-and-dagger operatives fabricated a very risky deception, one that was not guaranteed to work at all. At the same time, thousands of Allied troops were massing in north Africa for the invasion.

The deception was code-named "Operation Mincemeat," for no particular reason.

IAN FLEMING

Fleming's wildest notion was to use a dead body dressed as a British soldier and carrying a fake ID and an elaborate collection of fake documents to convince the Germans that they had discovered the "real" invasion plan.

Two members of British intelligence—Capt. Ewen E.S. Montagu, (1901-1985) and Royal Air Force Volunteer Reserve Flight Lt. Charles Cholmondeley—obtained the body of Glyndwr Michael, a Welsh "tramp" who had committed suicide or died accidentally by eating rat poison. Experts assured them the true cause of death would not be detectible by a casual autopsy.

They dressed the corpse as an officer of the Royal Marines and placed personal items on him identifying him as the fictitious Capt. "William Martin." Correspondence between two British generals suggesting that the planned invasion would be by way of Greece and Sardinia, with Sicily only intended as a feint, were planted on the "captain." It was necessary to create a detailed false identity for the body, including the "wallet litter" a real person might accumulate.

Thus the corpse was given appropriate identification documents and other papers that would give the body a realistic but totally make-believe personality and background. These included a photograph of Martin's supposed fiancée, a letter from his imaginary father, a receipt for an engagement ring, a theater ticket stub and other evidence.

In case the body and the briefcase shackled to its wrist were repatriated, one eyelash was planted in the correspondence. If the eyelash was missing when returned, this would prove the belongings had been examined and the bait had possibly been swallowed.

The dead body would be dumped in the water off the coast of Spain, south of Portugal.

The body had been frozen to prevent further decay, as it had to appear reasonably fresh when examined by the Spanish and German authorities.

Members of the British 8th Army are shown landing in Sicily on July 10, 1943. It took approximately 660 days of fighting for the Allies to wrest the strategic island of Sicily from German and Italian forces. A covert disinformation operation known as Mincemeat had convinced the Germans to transfer vital troops from Sicily to Greece.

But when they went to dress the major, this presented a problem: They were unable to put his boots on, and had to thaw out the feet.

They got in a car in London with their disgusting cargo and sped at breakneck velocity to the coast of Scotland, where the British submarine *Seraph* was waiting.

The spies had put the body in a canister labeled "Scientific instruments." Only the captain of the sub was privy to the macabre contents of the canister, which was carefully loaded into a torpedo launching tube.

Before dawn on April 30, 1943, the body of "Capt. Martin" was launched into the sea from the British submarine and left to drift just over a mile off the southern Spanish coast near the town of Huelva, a busy fishing town, where, the British knew, Nazi spymaster Adolf Clauss was known to make his headquarters. The canister, separated from its contents, nearly spoiled the plot by refusing to sink, even when riddled with machinegun bullets. It had to be sunk by a small explosive charge. Luckily the Spaniards apparently did not witness the explosion.

The body and its briefcase were taken out of the water after dawn by young Spanish fisherman Jose Antonio Rey Maria, who took it to Huelva and turned it in to the authorities. Spanish pathologist Eduardo Del Torno did a cursory postmortem and noticed the rather advanced decomposition of the body, but was convinced by a British friend to cut short the examination. The Englishman pointed out that the hour was by then late, and also the stench of the decayed corpse was hard to take. Luckily, Del Torno certified the body was a victim of drowning. The Roman Catholic aversion to autopsies was probably a contributing factor to the rush job.

Shortly after the ejection of the body from the sub, fake urgent messages were sent from London to the British naval attaché in neutral Spain in a phony attempt to recover the documents carried by Martin. These were intercepted by the Spanish and were intended to arouse suspicion that the papers contained military secrets. The documents were accessed by the men under Spanish Lt. Col. Ramon Pardo Suarez. Initially the Spanish were not inclined to share the documents with their German friends but, luckily for the Brits, they decided to give them to Clauss, who gave them to German Abwehr chief Wilhelm Leissner in Madrid to copy. Leissner's men returned them to their original envelopes with utmost care so that there would be no evidence of tampering. However they did not notice the eyelash, and the letters were not folded exactly as they originally had been.

The documents were returned to England, where operatives immediately knew the documents had been examined. Leissner immediately radioed the contents of the letters to Berlin, and paper copies arrived a few days later. Adolf Hitler in Berlin had long known of the close relationship between the Greeks and British, and the false information hinting that Kalamata, Greece was Britain's next target fed a notion he was already inclined to believe.

In response, the Germans moved a number of divisions, including Panzers, to the fake invasion sites. Even when the invasion of Sicily was launched on July 9, the Germans continued to suspect the Sicily invasion was only a diversion. They even dispatched a squadron to Sardinia from Sicily that same day in search of Allied targets.

Operation Mincemeat undoubtedly saved tens of thousands of Allied lives, along with numerous ships and airplanes, and greatly facilitated the invasion of Italy and the fall of Mussolini and ultimately the Third Reich. ❖

TRUTHTELLER ON TRIAL FOR 'WRONG THINK'

Michele Renouf facing prison time for factual comments she made at commemoration for Dresden victims

On May 15, 2020, an Australian-born Briton is scheduled to go on trial in Dresden, Germany for "incitement"—not for terrorism or threats, but as a result of a 10-minute speech presented to 300 mourners at a commemoration of the victims of the Allied terror bombing of Dresden in 1945.

By Peter Rushton
Assistant Editor *Heritage & Destiny*

The charges have been brought under Germany's draconian *Volksverhetzung* law against Lady Michele Renouf, former wife of New Zealand banking tycoon Sir Francis ("Frank the Bank") Renouf, who was honored with the *Verdienstkreuz* by the then-West German government. In 1990, the engaged couple traveled to Bonn for the award of Sir Frank's medal, and, as his fiance, Lady Renouf was given a *Verdienstkreuz* lapel ribbon. This honor related to Sir Frank's pioneering role in persuading the German federal government to relax its conservative policies and invest its financial surplus in world markets. (For similar reasons he was knighted by Queen Elizabeth II.)

In February 2018, Lady Renouf attended a public commemoration in central Dresden, marking the anniversary of the 1945 terror bombing by the Royal Air Force and the U.S. Army Air Force. Responding to an anti-British comment by someone in the crowd, Lady Renouf was invited to give a brief spontaneous speech in which she acknowledged Britain's shame for its wartime policy of targeting civilians.

During her speech, Lady Renouf referred to the following facts:

MICHELE RENOUF

Since her youth, Michele Renouf has been interested in fine arts, including film and ballet, and later became a highly sought after model. Today she is regarded as an indispensable spokesman for the Revisionist movement.

Many influential Britons at the time condemned Churchill's barbaric terror bombing policy and the associated demand for unconditional surrender. Such people included Lord Hankey (formerly Sir Maurice Hankey, founder of the modern civil service), the Rt. Rev. George Bell, Bishop of Chichester, Labour MP and future Minister of Materials Richard Stokes and government scientist and future best-selling novelist C.P. Snow.

The terror bombing of Dresden was a literal holocaust in which tens of thousands of civilians were burned alive. We shall never know the atrocity's exact death toll, because the city was packed with refugees—uncounted and undocumented—fleeing from the advancing Soviet Red army.

The wider relevance of the Dresden war crime, Renouf emphasized, is that the so-called "moral bombing" of Dresden by the Allies has effectively acted as a precedent for postwar crimes against civilians, including the wars in Iraq and Afghanistan, which in turn has prompted unprecedented floods of refugees into Western Europe.

The Allied justification for this targeting of civilians was that Britain and America were at war with Germany, yet this factor is ignored when discussing what has become known as the

"Holocaust," an unchallengeable dogma and narrative surrounding the alleged experience of Jews at the hands of National Socialist Germany taking the place of factual history.

The simple fact that Jewish civilians were interned in camps is today regarded as a "war crime" and part of "genocide," regardless of what did or did not happen in the camps themselves, a topic which Lady Renouf did not address, knowing that it is illegal in Germany to debate such matters. It is odd to condemn internment itself as criminal, bearing in mind that both Britain and America interned enemy aliens. It is scarcely surprising that European Jews were placed in this "enemy alien" category, given the actions of the self-styled leaders of World Jewry who had as early as 1933 declared economic war on Germany.

Moreover, the future founders of Israel, such as Chaim Weizmann, were actively engaged in a campaign of covert warfare, some of it contrary to international law, in collaboration with Britain's Special Operations Executive. In itself it was not unreasonable for the German authorities to intern large numbers of European Jews as potential collaborators in this covert war.

It is for making these points in her brief, impromptu February 2018 speech that Lady Renouf was arrested and now faces trial in Dresden on May 15, 2020 for offenses which carry a maximum prison sentence of five years.

Her trial will focus press and public attention on the extraordinary German laws that deny normal historical debate and rational argument. These and similar laws in many other European countries (though not so far in the UK or U.S.) were condemned more than a decade ago by a coalition of eminent historians and other academics writing under the label "Appel de Blois." These critics included the late Eric Hobsbawm, Jewish journalist and author Geoffrey Alderman, Italian historian Carlo Ginzburg and the Oxford professor Timothy Garton Ash.

Lady Michele Renouf has been a leading figure and champion of the Revisionist movement for decades. A highly educated and cultured woman, Renouf has worked with a variety of some of the most important Revisionists in the world, including the late Ernst Zündel and Professor Robert Faurisson, as well as British historian David Irving. Now Renouf herself is going on trial for factual comments made at a memorial gathering in which she expressed sympathy for those German civilians slaughtered in Dresden by the Allies in 1945.

Lady Renouf's own background is not as an historian, scientist, lawyer or politician. How did someone whose lifelong career since early childhood as a model and advertising actress come to be on trial in Germany charged with having expressed forbidden opinions and having uttered forbidden historical facts?

Born in 1946, Michele Mainwaring was directed mainly to classical ballet studies from the age of three to 23, eventually for a licentiateship at the Royal Academy of Dancing in London. Her earlier four years of undergraduate art studies at the National Art School were partly financed by her parallel modelling career (beginning at age seven) and prizes in beauty contests, including winning Radio 2HD's Miss Beach Girl, Miss Newcastle & Hunter Valley and Miss Zhivago. (The latter title, 20 years later, was to bemuse Dr. Zhivago's co-star Omar Sharif, when he and Lady Renouf enjoyed gaming at London's Ritz Hotel casino.)

Having graduated with a Diploma in Art (education) in 1968, she lectured in fine arts and introduced Media Studies at the Queensland University of Technology, Brisbane, Australia.

At age 14, Michele Mainwaring was performing as Gretel in *Hansel and Gretel* at the Sydney Conservatorium when the world-famous former Ballets Russes dancer and choreographer Kiril Vassilkovsky came backstage seeking to recruit her "ethereal quality" for the

role as Clara in his production of *The Nutcracker*. However, her mother would not allow her to leave school to join the company.

The young Michele performed as Radio 2HD's Shirley Temple, singing and tap dancing for the station's famous children's radio presenter Twink Storey as an infant performer and symbol of innocence in the postwar years. While the actual Shirley Temple became a U.S. ambassador, Lady Renouf in later life was to have a rather different involvement with diplomacy and politics—considered by some to have an "ambassadorial" role as a champion for the rights of historical Revisionism without exceptionalism.

The future Lady Renouf came to England in the late 1960s shortly before her marriage to the late Daniel Griaznoff, a descendent of a Russian noble family. During the 1970s and 1980s, she used her marital title of Countess Griaznoff in association with many charitable activities and became well known in London society. Prolific romantic novelist and socialite Barbara Cartland delighted in entertaining Count and Countess Griaznoff at her country home. Actors Edward Fox and his wife Joanna David generously contributed their celebrated artistry to charity soirees and balls hosted by the Griaznoffs at their Hampstead home.

Meanwhile, from age 15, Lady Renouf had been recruited into an international career as an advertising actress in television commercials alongside her modeling career. This led to magazine and television advertisements worldwide for products and companies as diverse as Deutsche Post, Tchibo Coffee, British Airways, Cable & Wireless, Nissan cars, Lentheric perfume and hundreds more. On screen she appeared with such legends as the Muppets and Dick Emery. In 1973, for example, she appeared as a "Bond girl" in the BBC's arts documentary show *The British Hero*.

In the mid-1990s, Lady Renouf become a member of the fundraising advisory board for the reconstruction of Shakespeare's Globe on Bankside, chairing the principal fundraising event. As a professional designer of garden mazes and knot gardens, she had also designed an Elizabethan knot garden and labyrinth for the Globe approved by project head Sam Wanamaker, intended as part of the re-education of the general public in the coded poetic messages of flowers, familiar to a Tudor mindset but now lost. Her knot garden project was featured in a major article for the *Sunday Times*.

In this invited role, Lady Renouf mobilized a range of contacts among London's diplomatic corps (built up as a longstanding member of the Ladies' Committee of the European-Atlantic Group) to assist in the Shakespeare's Globe project, including U.S. Ambassador and former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. William Crowe, who became a family friend, and Australian High Commissioner Neal Blewett. After the completion of fundraising for the construction of the Wardrobe of Robes room, behind the Globe's stage (marked today by a bronze plaque)—Lady Renouf's private tribute to her mother, who was a designer of ballet costumes—she also invited Buzz Aldrin, another family friend and the second man on the Moon, to include his contribution to a time capsule buried beneath the reconstructed theater.

> Renouf faces time in jail for pointing out that German civilians were victims, too.

Oddly, the first steps toward Lady Renouf's involvement with "political" questions came as the result of a Jewish member of her Shakespeare's Globe committee insisting on the entire menu at a fundraising dinner being kosher. Merely the appearance of a non-kosher item on the menu sent this woman into a rant about "tyranny" and "anti-Semitism."

Understandably, Lady Renouf was puzzled by this inexplicable reaction, and this led her into further investigations of the taboo subject of "anti-Semitism." She carried out extensive research into the composer Richard Wagner's attitude on the Jewish question and, in 1997, published the monograph *Richard Wagner's Art-works of the Future and Judaism: Inspirational or Conspiratorial?* The central thesis of this monograph was that "anti-Semitism" is a misnomer because it implies a racial critique of Jews, whereas one ought to focus on a cultural critique of Judaism.

Her thesis attracted the attention of professors from Heidelberg University, who invited Lady Renouf to participate in a conference on Wagner at the German-American Institute, Heidelberg. She was regularly honored by invitations from the late Wolfgang and Gudrun Wagner to their private supper parties at the Bayreuth Festival, where for a decade she sat at the right-hand of the composer's grandson. Lady Renouf's monograph was sold at the Festspielhaus book kiosk.

Soon afterward, the notable Wagner scholar Rudolph Sabor (1914-2013) cast Lady Renouf to star in his play about the composer's life that was due to be staged at the New End Theater, Hampstead, which had been booked for a three-week run. Mr. Sabor (a Berlin-born Jewish musicologist) came under pressure from Lady Young (wife of Thatcher-era cabinet minister Lord Young) who withdrew her and others' funding from the production, forcing its cancellation, after Mr. Sabor refused to replace Lady Renouf.

At the end of the 1990s, Lady Renouf visited Palestine with her chum the Bey of Haifa, Jeannot Khayat, who informed her for the first time about the outrageous "absentee law" whereby Palestinian homes can be confiscated by the Israeli state if their owners leave the country even for a holiday.

Early in the 2000s, she met and

recorded interviews with British veterans of the war against Zionist terrorism in Palestine, 1945-48. These included unique interviews by the late Phillip Knightley with British army veteran and author Eric Lowe—now archived at St. Antony's College, Oxford. Some of these landmark interviews (in cooperation with anti-Zionist Neturei Karta rabbis, Palestinian diplomats and commentators including Israel Shamir and Gilad Atzmon) appeared in Lady Renouf's first documentary film projects, *Palestine Scrapbook* and *Israel in Flagrante: Caught in Acts of Twistspeak*, screened at the House of Lords and House of Commons under the auspices of Dr. James Thring and Lord Stoddart.

In 2000, Lady Renouf attended the London trial of a libel case brought by the British historian David Irving against the Jewish-American author Deborah Lipstadt. This was the first she had heard of debates around the "Holocaust," but she later became aware of a worldwide campaign of persecution against historical skeptics, notably the jailing of Ernst Zündel, Germar Rudolf, Wolfgang Fröhlich, Gerd Honsik, Monika and Alfred Schaefer and Ursula Haverbeck—including their lawyers Horst Mahler and Sylvia Stolz. In 2006, she attended David Irving's trial in Austria, where he was sentenced to three years in prison, eventually being released after one year thanks to an appeal filed by celebrated Viennese attorney Dr. Herbert Schaller. (In the recent film *Denial*, an actress plays the part of Lady Renouf, seated on the court bench as the sole observer on Irving's side of the court during the hearings.)

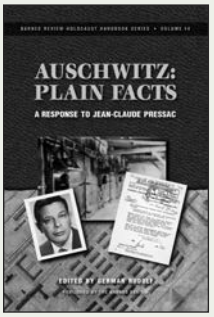
During the summer of 2001, Lady Renouf arranged a meeting between Irving and Prince Fahd bin Salman of Saudi Arabia, eldest son of the present King Salman. Prince Fahd was owner of many racehorses, including the 1991 Derby winner Generous, who was celebrated in a hillside maze garden designed by Lady Renouf, a friend of the prince and princess, at their Harewood estate in Surrey where Queen Elizabeth II had planted a tree. In a telephone

Two Books on Auschwitz

AUSCHWITZ: OPEN AIR INCINERATIONS

In spring and summer of 1944, 400,000 Hungarian Jews were deported to Auschwitz and allegedly murdered there in gas chambers. The Auschwitz crematoria are said to have been unable to cope with so many corpses.Therefore, every single day, thousands of corpses are claimed to have been incinerated on huge pyres lit in deep trenches. The sky over Auschwitz was covered in thick smoke. This is what some witnesses want us to believe. This study investigates all available documentary, physical and anecdotal evidence. Italian Revisionist Carlo Mattogno shows that the witness statements contradict each other in every regard. They also contradict what would have been physically possible. The fact that there is no documentary or forensic evidence supporting the claims is finally explained by air photos taken by German and Allied planes in 1944. They prove that the witnesses were wrong. In fact, no traces of huge pyres or massive smoke plumes covering the camp can be seen. Although based on a kernel of truth, Mattogno concludes, the witness statements are vastly exaggerated, and their homicidal claims are untrue. Softcover, 132 pages, #547, ***$12***.

AUSCHWITZ: PLAIN FACTS— A RESPONSE TO JEAN-CLAUDE PRESSAC



With two major works on the Auschwitz concentration camp, French pharmacist Jean-Claude Pressac attempted to refute Revisionists with their own technical methods. Whereas his first work remained rather obscure, Pressac's second book on "the technique of mass murder" was praised by the mainstream in Europe, who proclaimed victory over the Revisionists. They did not reckon with the Revisionists' rebuttal. In *Auschwitz: Plain Facts*, Pressac's works are subjected to a detailed and devastating critique by leading Revisionist scholars. Although Pressac deserves credit for having made accessible many hitherto unknown documents, his writings could not refute the Revisionists, because Pressac violated many scientific principles: He made claims that he either could not prove or which contradict the facts. Many documents he quoted do not state what he claimed they do. Most importantly, he did not pay any attention to "the technique" of the mass murder at issue, as his books claim. They neither contain references to technical or scientific literature, nor any technical consideration at all. In fact, he reveals such a massive technical incompetence that his works belong to the category of novels rather than history. Despite these deficiencies, Pressac is still hailed as the savior of the Auschwitz-Holocaust by the mainstream. *Auschwitz: Plain Facts* is a must read for all those who want to argue against the lies and half truths of established historiography. Softcover, 212 pages, #542, ***$20***.

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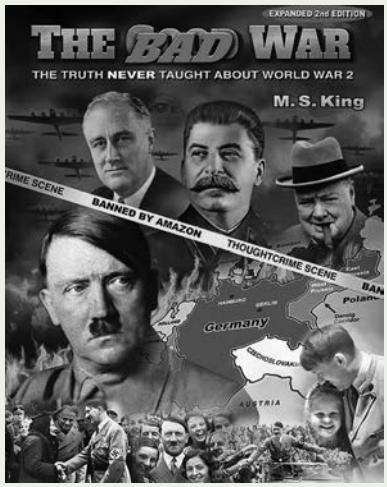

The Bad War

The Truth Never Taught About World War Two

During the 75 years that have now passed since the end of the grand history-altering event known as World War II, only a single narrative of the great conflict has been heard.

Every medium of mass indoctrination has been harnessed to the task of training the obedient masses as to what the proper view of this event should be. Academia, news media, public education, book publishing, TV documentaries, Hollywood films and politicians all sing the same song.

You know the familiar lyrics: "Led by Adolf Hitler, Germany, Italy and Japan tried to enslave the planet. The 'good guys,' led by FDR and Churchill, banded together and stopped them."

Literally, not a day passes without some sort of media reference to this incomplete and simplistic narrative. Indeed, the official story amounts to such a mountainous mendacity that the human mind will have a hard time processing the actual truth.

The Bad War is a heavily illustrated epic timeline that will transport you back to the mid-1800s and then lead you on an exciting journey right up through both World War I and World War II.

Well-written, entertaining, and meticulously documented. Softcover, 245 pages, 500 illustrations #772, *$25* minus 10% for TBR subscribers plus $5 S&H in the U.S. from TBR, P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695. Call 1-877-773-9077 toll free to charge, Mon.-Thu. 9-5 ET or visit www.BarnesReview.com.

call from Riyadh following their meeting, Prince Fahd confirmed his intention to purchase the entire property, including Irving's flat on Duke Street, Mayfair, and turn it into a "Real History Institute," but he died suddenly a day later at the young age of 46.

One consequence of Lady Renouf's defense of Irving was that a cabal of opponents engineered her expulsion from the Reform Club in 2003, following an earlier unsuccessful attempt to expel her in 2002 (when she was defended by eminent pollster Sir Bob Worcester). Lady Renouf had invited Irving to an event at the Reform Club (alongside family friend Count Nikolai Tolstoy) in the week of the Lipstadt trial verdict.

Since 2006, Lady Renouf's Telling Films has produced many DVDs on the stifling of historical debate and the persecution of Revisionist historians, scientists, authors, publishers and, latterly, even their lawyers. These documentaries include *Jailing Opinions*, focused on the prosecutions of Irving in Vienna, Zündel in Toronto and Prof. Robert Faurisson in Paris, and later documentary films such as *Dresden Holocaust 1945—An Apology to Germany is Due*, *Out* and *Unbowed*, about Ernst Zündel's trials and imprisonment, *Mourning the Victims*, *Naming the Culprits* about the British torture center at Bad Nenndorf (Germany) and many others.

In 2006, Lady Renouf attended and spoke at the International Conference to Review the Global Vision of the Holocaust, hosted in Teheran at the instigation of Iran's then-President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad. The topic of her conference address was "Psychology of Holocaustianity"—an echo of her postgraduate studies in Psychology of Religion a few years earlier at London University's Heythrop College. Veteran Revisionist scholar and literary document analyst Prof. Faurisson said that he gave Lady Renouf's speech "20 out of 20"!

Nominated by Prof. Faurisson, Lady Renouf was elected to serve on a five-member international fact-finding committee created at the end of the Teheran conference to advance research and support informed historical debate.

Between 2006 and 2020, Lady Renouf has been interviewed in many television and radio debates and discussions opposite Prof. Norman Finkelstein, former CIA officer Dr. George Lambrakis, Dr. Nicholas Kollerstrom, the Rev. Stephen Sizer and Dmitry Shimelfarb, former adviser and press spokesman for Israeli Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu. In 2005, she was honored with the George Orwell Award by the Canadian Free Speech League, and, in September 2006, she was presented with an award by The Barnes Review "for her tireless and courageous support of Historical Revisionism." During the past decade she has spoken at conferences in Canada, the United States and Mexico. Several of these speeches, films and interviews have focused on Lady Renouf's campaign to raise awareness about the first, pre-Israel Jewish homeland option in Birobidjan—the Jewish Autonomous Region created in 1928 in the former Soviet Union and still flourishing to this day in Vladimir Putin's Russia.

When the Australian Revisionist Dr. Fredrick Töben was arrested at London's Heathrow Airport in October 2008 and subjected to a European arrest warrant seeking his extradition to face criminal opinion charges in Germany, Lady Renouf mobilized a defense team that successfully opposed the warrant as invalid, forcing the German authorities to back down and accept his release. The Töben case proved an important precedent in relation to the traditional Catholic Bishop Richard Williamson, who was convicted in Germany for answers he gave to a Swedish television crew in November 2008, but who as a consequence of the success in Töben's case, could not be subjected to a European arrest warrant. On Bishop Williamson's return to London in 2009, he was met at the airport by Lady Renouf, who gave interviews to BBC Radio 4 and the World Service later that day, in which she debated the issues involved with Lipstadt and

A photograph of Lady Michele Renouf making her approximately 10-minute statement in Dresden during a solemn gathering to commemorate the hundreds of thousands of German civilians and emergency workers slaughtered by Allied air forces from February 13-15, 1945. At right is her translator for the event, Nikolai Nerling, known as the "*Volkslehrer*." Not shown in this picture is Gerhard Ittner, the event organizer, and a constant target of the global Thought Police for his insistence on correcting the historical record as it pertains to World War II.

the late Greville Janner of the World Jewish Congress.

Now those same German authorities are seeking revenge in a wholly unwarranted prosecution of a British citizen for a perfectly normal and reasonable (though unplanned and unprepared) speech in Dresden two years ago, a speech intended as a humble acknowledgment of British guilt and contrition for a terrible crime against German civilians committed 75 years ago.

By this politically motivated prosecution, the servants of the state apparatus of the moribund government of Angela Merkel in Germany dishonor their own dead, and discredit themselves before the world's media.

Lady Renouf's former husband Sir Frank Renouf was a prisoner of war in Germany for four years following his capture, after parachuting into Greece on April 26, 1941. His time in an officers' POW camp in Bavaria was well spent learning German from a friendly guard with the aid of Schiller's poetry, building a tennis court, enjoying Red Cross food parcels and conducting a correspondence course with Worcester College, Oxford, where he was admitted for a postwar degree. His German connections were strengthened after the war as a friend of British Prime Minister Edward Heath and eminent figures in European banking, including the British Lord Kindersley (a director of the Bank of England) and the German Hermann Abs (a director of Deutsche Bank). The matrimonial home of the Renoufs at 37 Eaton Square, Belgravia, had, during the 1930s, been the home of British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who immediately before World War II rented out this same property as the home of German Ambassador Joachim von Ribbentrop—the first prisoner executed by the Allies at Nuremberg in 1946.

It remains to be seen whether 21st-century Germany will be as hospitable to Lady Renouf as wartime Germany was to her former husband. ❖

Peter Rushton is the assistant editor of *Heritage and Destiny* (H&D) magazine. H&D reflects a cross-section of 21st-century racial nationalist opinion. It is independent of all political organizations and parties. See more at www.heritageanddestiny.com. H&D's address is 40 Birkett Drive, Ribbleton, Preston, England PR2 6HE. You may also send an email to H&D at: heritageanddestiny@yahoo.com.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

LOVES HISTORY AGAIN

I recently discovered your publication and ordered the September/October 2019 issue of TBR. This issue is golden! I am a bookworm and I haven't been this excited to get a book or magazine in a very long time, so it's really saying something. I have a whole list of books that I look forward to ordering from you in the near future. I absolutely love history. but I haven't loved history in a long time since realizing that our history is a lie when I was a child. So it was really a wonderful discovery finding your publication. Now, I can love history again. Thank you!

Amy Manuma
Via email

LIKES BOOK BY DON JEFFRIES

I really enjoy The Barnes Review. I took U.S. history in high school and college years, but it was written by Court Historians. TBR is correct about the Civil War and the Lincoln administration. I just got a new book from American Free Press newspaper, which I also like very much. It is called *Crimes and Cover-Ups in American Politics 1776-1963: The History They Didn't Teach You in School*. I'm glad I purchased the book. The author proves that conventional history is mostly bunk (the history I learned in school, that is).

John Tedford
Kansas

NEED TO READ POUND'S CANTO XLV

It was good to see one of America's great poets [Ezra Pound] featured in the [January/February 2020] TBR, but what a shame that one of his most celebrated poems, "Canto XLV" (on usury) was not included. And, alas, the three poems that were included were not his best. Also missing from the article was Pound's role in exposing the scam of the Federal Reserve Act. When this sanest man in America was incarcerated in the "insane" asylum, one of his admirers who visited him regularly was a young man named Eustace Mullins. One day, Pound held up a dollar bill and asked Mullins if he knew what Federal Reserve Note, printed at the top, meant. Mullins didn't. Pound encouraged him to investigate. Mullins did and, after several years of research, published *The Secrets of the Federal Reserve*, how a group of Rothschild bankers robbed America of its sovereignty. ("Let me issue and control a nation's money, and I care not who makes the laws," said Rothschild.) Mullins also wrote a biography of Pound entitled *This Difficult Individual, Ezra Pound*, "difficult individual" being the term used to describe Pound by the bureaucrats who incarcerated him—totally unable to understand a man so superior to themselves.

Dale Walker
Via email

SOMETHING SMELLS IN GERMANY

About the "right-wing shooter," referred to as "Tobias R." by the authorities, who allegedly killed a total of nine Turks at two "hookah bars"—this case doesn't smell right, to say the least. And then he kills his own mother? Predictably, Angela Merkel claimed his attack was "racially motivated." That said, disenfranchisement is widespread among whites and, as we well know, this will only increase as the European world is further polarized and flooded *en masse* with culturally unassimilable Third World aliens. Maybe he did do it. Who knows?

I can say that when these men go off half-cocked, they throw their lives away and become nothing more than a propaganda tool of the enemy. One wonders why they target the symptoms of the disease and not the cause, though I could not advocate such a solution to the problems being faced by white Europeans in Germany and other Western nations.

Joshua Gunther
Via email

BUFFALO BILL NO HERO IN MY BOOK

A really great January/February [2020] issue. Thanks for all the hard work putting these issues together. I enjoyed reading the Buffalo Bill Cody article, but it really didn't touch on what a scoundrel he was. Working for and serving the Blue Devils [Union Army] does not translate into some great man. This is not to take away from Cody's obvious bravery and exploits, but rather to focus more on who he was actually serving.

In the 1830s, Andrew Jackson put forth a plan to Congress called "The Great Promise." Jackson said, "I suggest, for your consideration, the propriety of setting apart an ample district west of the Mississippi … to be guaranteed to the Indian tribes, as long as they shall occupy it, each tribe having a distinct control over the portion designated for its use. There they may be secure in the enjoyment of governments of their own choice, subject to no other control from the United States." The treaty was made, and Congress passed the Act, which included this statement: "The U.S. will forever secure and guarantee to them, and their heirs or successors, the country so exchanged with them."

The same Union thugs who committed genocide in the Southland then set their sights on genociding any Indians that stood in the way of the dream of expansion of the industrialists and bankers to connect railways to the West through Indian land. Over 1 billion acres between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains were given to the Indians. Once the Indian nations sided with the Confederate States of America, the excuse was used that all treaties that had been made with the Indians were null and void. Genocide followed. The Union Blue Coats were the instrument of genocide in the South and in the Indian nations. It wasn't the average "Pale Face" that slaughtered the Indians, as historical fiction proclaims, but a renegade Northern government—the leftist progressives of that day.

Don't get me wrong. I have no love loss for those "merciless Indian savages," as Thomas Jefferson wrote in the Declaration of Independence. But the two Union generals who should always be held in utter contempt as war criminals were really to blame for the biggest atrocity against the Indians. They were William Tecumseh Sherman and Philip Henry Sheridan. They were two ruthless genocidal maniacs, still praised by the North today. So whenever I read their names, as in this article about Cody when he served as a scout for Sheridan, it leaves a bad taste in my mouth.

A quote or two from these two war criminals will suffice. Sherman wrote to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant in January 1865: "We are not fighting against an enemy army, but against an enemy people. Both young and old, rich and poor must feel the iron hand of war in the same way as the organized armies. In this respect, my march through Georgia was a wonderful success."

Gen. Sheridan, who lead the genocide of the Indians after his destruction in the South was finished, said in his official report describing his campaign against the people of Virginia: "I have burned 2,000 barns filled with wheat and corn, all the mills in the whole country, destroyed all the factories of cloth, killed or driven off every animal—even the poultry—that could contribute to human sustenance. Nothing should be left in the Shenandoah but eyes to lament the war."

The same playbook that was used on the South was used on the Indians: Destroy their food supply.

Now with some idea of who Buffalo Bill Cody was serving during the war and after to make "peace" with the Indians, consider this: When the war ended, Indian fighter Buffalo Bill left the Army and, in 1867, went to work for the Kansas Pacific Railroad, which happened to be laying tracks over the dead bodies of the Kiowa and Comanche Indians that Cody killed during the war. What was Cody's job with the railroad? Killing buffalo. Cody was no hero for his involvement and slaughter of these magnificent creatures. The railroad plan was the same for the South: conquer by "destroying their means of sustenance."

The Kansas Pacific Railroad was the NGO of its time, a non-governmental organization used to perform the non-military removal of the buffalo. Enter Bill Cody. The policy of killing buffalo to achieve the genocide of the Indian nations took years to achieve. Before 1861, buffalo were in the millions. By 1884, that population was reduced to a few hundred. One can thank the "hero" Buffalo Bill Cody for much of that.

That said, we still honor Buffalo Bill Cody as a "great American hero."

Martin Brian
Missouri

INTRODUCTION IN WORLD HISTORY

Enclosed is a donation to help with your very important history mission—needed now more than ever. In regards to Dan Zoleezi's reference to *Mein Kampf*, I offer this from the same book: (It has kept me interested in true history for many years.)

"Introduction in world history in the so-called high schools is today in a very sorry condition. Few teachers understand that the aim of studying history can never be to learn historical dates and events and recite them by rote; that what matters is not whether the child knows exactly when this or that battle was fought, when a general was born, or even when a monarch (usually a very insignificant one) came into the crown of his forefathers. No, by the living God, this is very unimportant.

"To 'learn' history means to seek and find the forces which are the causes leading to those effects which we subsequently perceive as historical events. The art of reading as of learning is this: to retain the essential and to forget the non-essential."

Karl Hammer
Connecticut

THE INVASION OF RUSSIA

May I urge TBR to seriously consider giving wide attention to Michael Hoffman's *Adolf Hitler: Enemy of the Ger-*

Continued on page 78

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Continued from page 77

man People. It contains remarkable insights into the folly of Hitler's invasion of Russia. Even as a young girl, I heard my father and others of his time lamenting this disaster. Whether one calls it "magical thinking" or not, Hoffman's deep research warrants TBR's objective attention.

M.A. Lane
Michigan

THE RED MENACE

Your article "Joe McCarthy vs the Red Menace" (TBR, January/February 2020 issue) deserves commendation. What also needs to be made more widely known is the treasonous transfer of Western technology to the Soviet Union, as described in Prof. Anthony Sutton's brilliant and thoroughly documented trilogy *Western Technology and Soviet Economic Development, 1917 to 1930*; *1930 to 1945*; and *1945 to 1965*. Also not so well known is that, during 1950, when the Tydings Committee was persecuting Sen. McCarthy, David Rockefeller was leading this transfer to protect Rockefeller investments. The plutocratic elite were prime exploiters of Russian resources, so McCarthy had to be silenced to protect these elite investments.

Robert Kendra
Florida

COUNTERING 'ANTI-SEMITISM'

Just received the latest issue, with the funniest cover in TBR history. I'm still laughing. I'm answering the letter from Jerry Axelrod in which he writes that, "Joe McCarthy could never have risen as much as he did without the Jew Roy Cohn's help." On the contrary, the Army-McCarthy hearings, which were spearheaded by Cohn, by all accounts sabotaged and effectively terminated the Wisconsin senator's career. Also, Cohn joined his team years after McCarthy had already established himself as a prominent national figure.

Mr. Axelrod continues, "Cohn was the person most responsible for the execution of the Rosenbergs. So much for your theory that Jews only care about other Jews." During the late 1940s and early 1950s, grassroots mistrust of Jews in general proliferated throughout America, driven by the self-evident predominance of Jewish people in Communist treason. To counter that growing recognition, the Rosenbergs were prosecuted by Cohn and condemned by Judge Irving Kaufman. Enlisting these obvious Jewish types was meant to diffuse rising "anti-Semitism" with a substitute perception; to wit, that there are more good Jews than bad. Be that as it may, gentiles such as Klaus Fuchs, mentioned by Mr. Axelrod, still remained a strict minority among Communist leaders, as abundantly documented, even by the mainstream Jewish sources cited in my article.

Marc Roland
Wisconsin

THE REAL WWII HOLOCAUST

I enjoyed the January/February 2020 issue with Buffalo Bill Cody on the cover. It was an outstanding issue as usual. I especially am very pleased that you mentioned Art Jones in the "History You May Have Missed" section. I have known Art for 30 years and he garnered 58,000 votes when he recently ran for the Third District House seat in Chicago. Keep up the good work. Slowly but surely the truth about the real holocaust of WWII—the 55 to 60 million people who died—is coming to light, and the idea that there was only one holocaust in WWII is losing credibility and power over the people.

Dennis Mahon
Indiana

EXPOSING HISTORICAL MYTHS

No words can begin to express my delight with the brilliant scholarship contained in your special 25th anniversary edition [September/October 2019]. TBR is a brilliantly published, headstrong magazine dedicated to exposing the historical myths promulgated by the Marxist-Freudian Jewish radical left funded in part by George Soros.

The false narrative of "German war guilt" in World War I and World War II has been clearly debunked by the late Harry Elmer Barnes, TBR and Liberty Lobby founder Willis A. Carto, John Wear and others. It is abundantly clear to any true scholar that Adolf Hitler was the 20th century's chief warrior in the battle to preserve Western Christian civilization, and an heir to the great legacy of Charlemagne.

Please keep up your outstanding work om defending American liberty from the nefarious designs of a Mossad-dominated World Police State.

Jordan Gollub
Mississippi

ENJOYED THE AMERICANA

Your January/February 2020 edition was so "Americana"—very refreshing. I still would love for you to do a feature story on Richard Nixon, a very complex and fascinating man., both good and bad, but mostly good, in my opinion. Also, I know very little about the Korean War and would love to see you put your fine focus on that.

James Montgomery
Texas

THE FBI AND THE BASE

The FBI's Domestic Terrorism Operations Unit (DTOU) has been busy entrapping the foolish and unwary again. This time, they are doing so through a fake white supremacist extremist group "modeled on al Qaeda" called the Base. The Base is apparently run by an anonymous internet personality called Norman Spear who purports to live in Russia, and who claims to be an Iraq/Afghan war veteran. So, you have the anonymous individual who probably lives in FBI headquarters but who purports to live in Russia running the thing. "Norman Spear" only wants members of the Base to act as "trios," which is not only just enough to create a "continuing criminal enterprise" under federal law, but is also enough for the feds to make a conspiracy case by flipping one of the conspirators against the other two.

My work to save the American people from their own intelligence services is never over!

William A. White
Illinois

Send your thoughtful letters to: TBR Letters Dept., P.O. Box 550, White Plains, MD 20695 or email Paul@BarnesReview.org.

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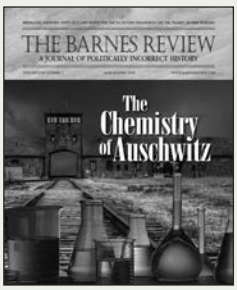

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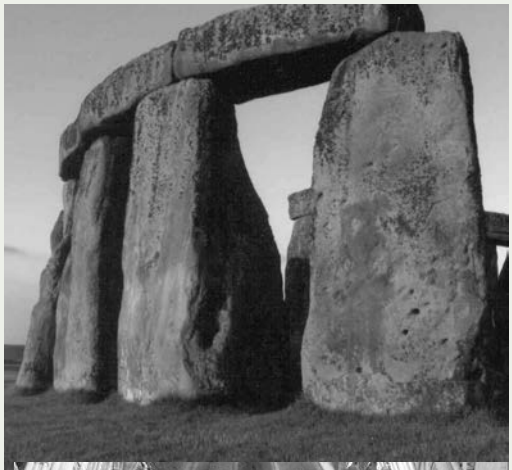

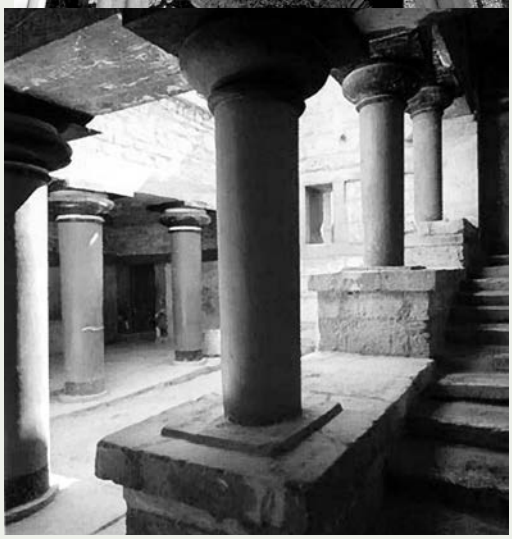

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